

Message Nozzle and Massage Device

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a massage nozzle and a massage
5 device and, more particularly, the massage nozzle and massage device
to produce negative pressure due to a water vortical flow and enable
suction pressure to effect a human body.

Background Art

10 [0002] The massage devices to massage a skin surface of a human body
and promote a blood circulation for the purpose of beautification
and health enhancement have been widely used. As these conventional
massage devices, for example, an electrically-operated shoulder
tapping machine, a lumbar kneading machine, a device to let a
15 depressurized suction hole suck a human body surface and the like
are known.

[0003] As a massage device using water, for example, Japanese Un
examined Utility Model Application Publication 1992-5533-7 proposes
a massage device provided with an opening to introduce pressurized
20 fluid into a cylindrical body whose one end is closed and the other
end is opened in the inner-circumference tangential direction, an
opening to introduce outside air into the above-mentioned closed
end in the center of the cylindrical body and further, a guide cylinder
outside the cylindrical body to suck in the vicinity of a spouting
25 port. According to the present invention, a human body can be sucked
with the negative-pressure region in the vicinity of the spouting
port expanded by letting the spouted water flow reversely through
the guide cylinder.

[0004] In addition, for example, Japanese Unexamined Patent
30 Application Publication No. 2003-38382 discloses a suction washing

machine provided with an opened flow-out in a front side of an expanded guide section to let spouted water flow out.

[0005] Furthermore, in the massage washing machine using the suction effect by the vortical flow, for example, Japanese Unexamined Patent
5 Application Publication No. 1996-196596 discloses a massage washing machine provided with an air-flow separation plate which enable a user to use in the air.

Patent Document 1: Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application Publication 1992-55337

10 Patent Document 2: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2003-38382

Patent Document 3: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 1996-196596

15 Disclosure of the Invention

Problem to be Solved by the Invention

[0006] The massage device by means of water vortical flow has a problem in that water splashes in all directions from the spouting port. For example, the massage device described in Japanese Unexamined
20 Utility Model Application Publication 1992-55337 has a problem in that if using the massage device in the air, the spouted water does not splash so much as long as the guide cylinder is pressed against the skin, however, if the guide cylinder is released from the skin, the spouted water splashes conically in all directions and wets the
25 user, persons around the user or a bathroom's wall in an undesirable manner, causing them to feel uncomfortable. The same problem is observed in the suction washing machine described in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2003-38382.

[0007] Meanwhile, a massage washing machine described in Japanese
30 Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 1996-196596 is provided

with an air-water separation plate to prevent water from splashing by separating a spouting section and suction section of vortical flow and applying the vortical flow passed through a passage hole of a one-through plate to a splash-prevention bent section. However, 5 in this massage washing machine, since the spouting section and the suction section are separated, the whole length of the machine has to be designed to be longer, reducing the suction force and preventing a depression or vibration effect due to vortical flow from effecting a skin. In addition, the suction section is smaller than the spouting 10 port so that the area acting the suction force is smaller. Furthermore, since the suction port is closely stuck to the skin, this brings about a problem in that it is hard to move the main unit of the massage machine.

[0008] Meanwhile, as a message method to add to a human body various 15 types of bioeffects such as blood circulation and removal of metabolic decomposition product, and psychological effects such as relaxation and the like, a massage method with physical vibration such as "tapping" or "kneading" is effective as well as the suction massage method to suck and deform a site subject to treatment.

20 [0009] However, the conventional massage devices as described above have emphasized only the suction effect but have not considered the enhancement of massage effect by intentionally generating physical vibration.

[0010] The present invention is proposed to solve the above problems. 25 It is an object of the present invention to provide a massage nozzle and a massage device using its massage nozzle, in which even if releasing in the atmosphere, water does not splash in all directions, suction can be performed in a large area, and furthermore, even if moving while coming in contact with the skin, smooth movement can be performed.

30 [0011] It is another object of the present invention to provide a

message nozzle and a message device using its message nozzle to enable a significant message effect due to physical vibration in addition to a suction message effect based on a novel concept.

5 Means to Solve Problems

[0012] In order to achieve an above-mentioned object, a first message nozzle of the present invention comprises a vortex chamber equipped with a water intake section to produce a vortical flow in a chamber and a spouting port to spout the above-mentioned vortical flow to
10 form a negative-pressure region and a water-spray plate which is provided at the end of the above-mentioned spouting port, has an opening in the center and has also a plurality of water-spray holes around the above-mentioned opening.

[0013] The above-mentioned configuration enables suction message
15 by providing an opening to serve as a suction port and enables water to be spouted in a shower-like manner by adjusting the vortical flow by a water-spray hole, which can prevent spouted water from spraying even if releasing in the atmosphere. In addition, since the water-spray hole having a water-adjustment effect is provided at
20 the end of the spouting port, the vortical flow can be close more to a site subject to treatment and a message effect due to vortical flow can be obtained. Furthermore, since water can be spouted in a shower-like manner from the water-spray hole in an opened condition, this message device can be used also as a showerhead.

25 [0014] In addition, a second message nozzle of the present invention comprises a vortex chamber equipped with a water intake section to produce a vortical flow in a chamber and a spouting port to spout the above-mentioned vortical flow to form a negative-pressure region, a semi-cylindrical guide section provided as protruding from the
30 above-mentioned spouting port and a water-spray plate which is

provided at the end of the above-mentioned guide section, has an opening in the center and has also a plurality of water-spray holes around the above-mentioned opening.

[0015] Also in the above-mentioned configuration, the same effect as the massage nozzle as described above can be obtained by providing the water-spray plate. Furthermore, according to the above-mentioned configuration, providing the guide section can prevent effectively the vortical flow spouted from the spouting port from splashing. Moreover, if the guide section is designed to be detachable, a user-desired suction force, feeling of stimulation, suction area and the like can be arbitrarily selected.

[0016] In this case, if the above-mentioned opening is designed to be larger than the above-mentioned spouting port, a suction region can be sufficiently obtained to enhance a massage effect and bioeffect.

In addition, the massage nozzle main body can be designed in a compact size to enable a user to more easily handle.

[0017] In addition, if the configuration further comprises a baffle plate provided at the opposed face to the above-mentioned spouting port of the above-mentioned water-spray plate or the inner-circumference wall of the above-mentioned guide section, the baffle plate will serve as a stator to enhance a flow-adjustment effect much more.

[0018] In addition, in the above-mentioned guide section, when half of the difference between the diameter of the above-mentioned spouting port and the diameter of the above-mentioned opening of the above-mentioned water-spray plate is determined as L_1 , the angle of the water flow to be spouted from the above-mentioned spouting port with the face including the above-mentioned spouting port is determined as θ , if designed to protrude as the length to the above-mentioned water-spray plate viewing from the above-mentioned

spouting port is $(L1 \times \tan \theta)$ or more, the vortical flow to be spouted from the spouting port will surely collide with the inner-circumference wall or the water-spray plate to maintain a flow-adjustment effect.

5 [0019] In addition, in the above-mentioned second massage nozzle, if a movable member equipped with a semi-plate-shaped stopper having an opening in the center, a semi-cylindrical ring section substantially perpendicularly protruding from the circumference of the above-mentioned opening of the above-mentioned stopper to the
10 above-mentioned stopper, is movably provided in the above-mentioned guide section, it is possible to enhance both the splash-prevention effect and the suction massage effect according to the position of the movable member.

[0020] In addition, in the above-mentioned guide section, when half
15 of the difference between the diameter of the above-mentioned spouting port and the diameter of the above-mentioned opening of the above-mentioned stopper is determined as $L2$, the angle of the water flow to be spouted from the above-mentioned spouting port to the face including the above-mentioned spouting port is determined as
20 θ , if designed to protrude as the length to the above-mentioned water-spray plate viewing from the above-mentioned spouting port in an opened spouting condition is $(L2 \times \tan \theta)$ or more, the vortical flow to be spouted from the spouting port will surely collide with the inner-circumference wall, the water-spray plate or the movable
25 member to maintain a flow-adjustment effect.

[0021] Meanwhile, in the above-mentioned first massage nozzle, if a movable member equipped with a semi-plate-shaped stopper having an opening in the center, a semi-cylindrical ring section semi-perpendicularly protruding from the circumference of the
30 above-mentioned opening of the above-mentioned stopper to the

above-mentioned stopper, is movably provided in the above-mentioned vortex chamber, it is possible to enhance both the splash-prevention effect and the suction massage effect according to the position of the movable member.

5 [0022] In this case, if the maximum outside dimension of the above-mentioned stopper is designed to be larger than the above-mentioned opening of the above-mentioned water-spray plate, it is unlikely that the movable member detaches out of the water-spray plate to enable a user to more easily handle.

10 [0023] In addition, if the above-mentioned ring section is provided as possible to protrude from the above-mentioned opening of the above-mentioned water-spray plate, the protruding height of the ring section can be changed easily by applying the ring section to the site subject to treatment, conditions suitable for splash-prevention
15 or suction massage can be arbitrarily changed to use.

[0024] In addition, the above-mentioned water-spray plate further comprises a circumferential protrusion section protruding from the circumference of the above-mentioned opening of the above-mentioned water-spray plate to the above-mentioned spouting port, when the
20 water-spray plate does not come in contact with the site subject to treatment, a vortical flow can be prevented from overflowing from the opening of the water-spray plate to enhance a flow-adjustment. Meanwhile, when the water-spray plate comes in contact with the site subject to treatment, a vortical flow can overflow beyond this
25 circumferential protrusion section, a massage effect due to "twisting" or "vibration" by the vortical flow can be obtained.

[0025] In addition, a third massage nozzle of the present invention comprises a vortex chamber having a water intake section provided to form vortical flow therein and a spouting port provided to spout
30 the above-mentioned vortical flow to form a negative pressure region;

and a movable member having an opening, at least some part of which is inserted into the vortex chamber, the opening being provided to effect the above-mentioned negative region externally, the above-mentioned some part including a first portion which has a larger outside dimension than the above-mentioned spouting port.

[0026] The negative-pressure region formed by the vortical flow can surely effect a site subject to treatment of a human body by providing a movable member with a through-hole. In addition, physical vibration can be added to the site subject to treatment by rotating of the movable member in an eccentric or inclined condition by effect due to the vortical flow. That is, collisional stimulation is provided by collision of the movable member with the site subject to treatment and vibration-like stimulation is provided by rotation of the movable member. Particularly, a "kneading relax effect" remarkably

increases by rotation of the movable member around the circumference while providing collisional stimulation to the site subject to treatment which is sucked into the massage nozzle. This effect is the same as many subjects actually felt in the sensory evaluation conducted by the inventor of the present invention. As a result, the suction effect due to the vortical flow and the massage effect due to vibration synergistically generate a highly-effective beautification effect and various bioeffects. In addition, designing the movable member with at least some part having an outside dimension which is larger than that of the spouting port can prevent the movable member from jumping out of the vortex chamber and provide an easy-to-handle and an operational-highly-reliable massage nozzle.

[0027] If the above-mentioned movable member has a section externally protruding from the above-mentioned spouting port in a condition that the above-mentioned first portion abuts on the vortex chamber inner wall in the vicinity of the above-mentioned spouting port,

applying the movable member surely to the site subject to treatment causes the movable member to be unbalanced to bring about precession movement and similar movement easily. At this time, since the movable member is pressed against the site subject to treatment due to a
5 spouted water flow, a vibration massage effect due to shaking can be much more surely obtained. In addition, protruding the movable member enables the vibration stroke to become larger at the section abutting on the site subject.

[0028] If the above-mentioned section externally protruding has a
10 second portion which has a larger outside dimension than the above-mentioned spouting port, this can prevent the movable member from sinking into the vortex chamber and can provide a highly-effective vibration effect surely.

[0029] A fourth massage nozzle of the present invention comprises
15 a vortex chamber having a water intake section provided to form a vortical flow therein and a spouting port provided to spout the above-mentioned vortical flow to form a negative pressure region; a guide section in a semi-cylindrical shape protruding further with respect to the above-mentioned spouting port and having an inside
20 diameter larger than that of the above-mentioned spouting port; a protrusion section protruding from an inner wall of the above-mentioned guide section toward a rotation axis of the above-mentioned vortical flow; and a movable member having an opening, at least some part of which is inserted into the above-mentioned
25 guide section, the opening being provided to effect the above-mentioned negative region externally, the above-mentioned some part having a stopper capable of abutting on the above-mentioned protrusion section.

[0030] According to the present massage nozzle, providing a movable
30 member having a through-hole enables a negative region formed by

a vortical flow to surely effect a site subject to treatment of a human body. In addition, the precession movement and the similar movements of the movable member due to the effect of vortical flow can provide physical vibration to the site subject to treatment of the human body. As a result, the suction effect due to vortical flow and massage effect synergistically generate a highly-effective beautification effect and various bioeffects.

[0031] In addition, providing a guide section having an inside diameter which is larger than that of the spouting port expands a suction area to a site subject to treatment of a human body, enabling more effective suction vibration massage. At the same time, the massage nozzle main body can be designed in a compact size so easy to be handled. In addition, setting an amplitude of movable member operation to be larger can enhance the "kneading relax effect" and the like. Furthermore, it is possible to set a movable member's inclination angle, moving range, motion cycle and the like to the predetermined range and to surely obtain a favorable vibration effect without preventing a vortical flow from being formed. In addition, letting the stopper of the movable member abut on the protrusion section of the guide section can prevent the movable member from jumping out of the guide section and can provide an easy-to-handle and operational highly reliable massage nozzle.

[0032] In this case, the above-mentioned protrusion section is provided in a substantially annular fashion and has a plurality of water-spray holes and the central axis of the above-mentioned movable member can be designed to be inclinable to the central axis of the above-mentioned vortex chamber. Providing the protrusion section in a semi-circular manner enables the movable member to rotate more smoothly. In addition, providing water-spray holes enables water to be spouted in a shower-like manner in an opened spouting condition

due to the flow-adjustment effect with the water-spray hole, and prevents spouted water from splashing. The movable member provides a vibration-like feeling of stimulation due to the "precession movement" of the movable member and the similar movements.

5 [0033] If the above-mentioned movable member has a section externally protruding from the above-mentioned guide section in a condition that the above-mentioned stopper abuts on the above-mentioned protrusion section, applying the movable member surely to the site subject to treatment causes the movable member to be unbalanced to
10 bring about precession movement and similar movements easily. At this time, since the movable member is pressed against the site subject to treatment due to a spouted water flow, a vibration massage effect due to shaking can be surely obtained. In addition, protruding the movable member enables the vibration stroke to become larger at the
15 section abutting on the site subject.

[0034] Meanwhile, a fifth massage nozzle of the present invention comprises a vortex chamber having a water intake section provided to form a vortical flow therein and a spouting port provided to spout the above-mentioned vortical flow to form a negative pressure region;
20 a plurality of protrusions provided around the above-mentioned spouting port and protruding from the above-mentioned spouting port; a protrusion section protruding from each of the above-mentioned protrusions toward a rotation axis of the above-mentioned vortical flow; and a movable member having an opening, at least some part
25 of which is inserted into between the above-mentioned plurality of protrusions and the above-mentioned spouting port, the opening being provided to effect the above-mentioned negative region externally, the above-mentioned some part having a stopper capable of abutting on the above-mentioned protrusion section.

30 [0035] According to this massage nozzle, the negative-pressure region

formed by the vortical flow can surely effect a site subject to treatment of a human body by providing a movable member with a through-hole. In addition, the precession movement and the similar movements of the movable member due to the effect of the vortical flow can provide physical vibration to the site subject to treatment of the human body. As a result, the suction effect due to vortical flow and massage effect synergistically generate a highly-effective beautification effect and various bioeffects. In addition, a plurality of protrusions comes in contact with the site subject to treatment of the human body to provide a depressing massage effect. Furthermore, letting the stopper of the movable member abut on the protrusion section can prevent the movable member from jumping out of the protrusion and provide an easy-to-handle and operational highly reliable massage nozzle.

[0036] If the above-mentioned movable member has a part externally protruding from a plurality of protrusions in a condition that the above-mentioned stopper abuts on the above-mentioned protrusion section, applying the movable member surely to the site subject to treatment causes the movable member to be unbalanced to bring about precession movement and similar movements easily. At this time, since the movable member is pressed against the site subject to treatment by the spouted water flow, a vibration massage effect due to shaking can be surely obtained. In addition, protruding the movable member enables the vibration stroke to become larger at the section abutting on the site subject.

[0037] In addition, if the above-mentioned movable member comprises a semi-cylindrical ring section having the above-mentioned opening inside and a stopper protruding from an outer circumferential wall of the above-mentioned ring section, this can provide a reliable vibration effect to the ring section and maintain the reliability

of the operation by the stopper.

[0038] Meanwhile, a massage device comprises a water supply means and a massage nozzle according to any one of above massage nozzles, wherein water is supplied from the above-mentioned water supply means to the above-mentioned vortex chamber through the above-mentioned water intake section so that a suction massage can be practiced by a user utilizing a negative pressure region formed in the above-mentioned spouting port of the above-mentioned massage nozzle.

[0039] According to the above-mentioned configuration, when the water-spray plate does not come in contact with the site subject to treatment, spouted water is prevented from splashing and the nozzle can be used as a shower. In addition, the present invention provides a massage device which can be moved smoothly widely through multiple sites of a human body during suction massage.

[0040] In addition, according to the above-mentioned configuration, a massage effect due to physical vibration can be generated synergistically in addition to the suction effect, therefore the present invention can provide also a massage device enabling very highly effective massage.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[FIG. 1] FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 2] FIG. 2 is a front view showing a massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 3] FIG. 3 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 2.

[FIG. 4] FIG. 4 is a B-B line end view of FIG. 3.

[FIG. 5] FIG. 5 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which water is supplied to the massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 6] FIG. 6 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which massage is performed by the massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

5 [FIG. 7] FIG. 7 is a photo showing the results of a water-spray test using a massage nozzle prototyped by the inventor of the present invention.

[FIG. 8] FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

10 [FIG. 9] FIG. 9 is a front view showing a massage nozzle according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 10] FIG. 10 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 9.

[FIG. 11] FIG. 11 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which water is supplied to the massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

15 [FIG. 12] FIG. 12 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which massage is performed by the massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

20 [FIG. 13] FIG. 13 is a photo showing the results of a water-spray test using a massage nozzle prototyped by the inventor of the present invention.

[FIG. 14] FIG. 14 is a concept view showing a water flow to be formed by the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention.

[FIG. 15] FIG. 15 is a partially expanded sectional view showing a part of a water-spray hole 12a.

25 [FIG. 16] FIG. 16 is a photo showing partially results of the investigated flow-adjustment effect by the water-spray hole.

[FIG. 17] FIG. 17 is a photo showing partially results of the investigated flow-adjustment effect by the water-spray hole of another massage nozzle.

30 [FIG. 18] FIG. 18 is a schematic sectional view showing an example

of a water-spray plate prototyped by the inventor of the present invention.

[FIG. 19] FIG. 19 is a schematic sectional view showing an example of a baffle plate.

5 [FIG. 20] FIG. 20 is a concept view showing a water flow to be formed by the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention.

[FIG. 21] FIG. 21 is a photo showing the change of spouting flow according to size of an opening 12b.

[FIG. 22] FIG. 22 is a schematic sectional view showing a massage
10 nozzle in which a circumferential protrusion section is provided in a water-spray plate 12.

[FIG. 23] FIG. 23 is a perspective view showing the water-spray plate 12 of the massage nozzle 1 from the back side.

[FIG. 24] FIG. 24 is a photo showing an effect of a circumferential
15 protrusion section 15.

[FIG. 25] FIG. 25 is a perspective view showing a massage nozzle according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 26] FIG. 26 is a front view showing the massage nozzle 1.

[FIG. 27] FIG. 27 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 26.

20 [FIG. 28] FIG. 28 is a B-B line sectional view of FIG. 27.

[FIG. 29] FIG. 29 is a perspective view of a movable member 20.

[FIG. 30] FIG. 30 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which water is supplied to the massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

25 [FIG. 31] FIG. 31 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which massage is performed by the massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 32] FIG. 32 is a sectional view describing the operation of the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention in which the movable
30 member 20 is provided.

[FIG. 33] FIG. 33 is a schematic sectional view describing the operation of the movable member 20 in a condition where the massage nozzle 1 is applied to a site subject to treatment 210.

5 [FIG. 34] FIG. 34 is a schematic sectional view describing the operation of the movable member 20 in a condition where the massage nozzle 1 is applied to a site subject to treatment 210.

[FIG. 35] FIG. 35 is a schematic view showing the operation of the movable member during suction massage.

10 [FIG. 36] FIG. 36 is a schematic view showing the operation of the movable member during suction massage.

[FIG. 37] FIG. 37 is a schematic view showing the operation of the movable member during suction massage.

[FIG. 38] FIG. 38 is a schematic view describing the movement of the movable member 20 during suction massage.

15 [FIG. 39] FIG. 39 is a schematic sectional view describing another specific example to a movable member with which the massage nozzle 1 can be provided according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 40] FIG. 40 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle 1 as a second specific example of an embodiment of the present invention.

20 [FIG. 41] FIG. 41 is a front view showing the massage nozzle 1.

[FIG. 42] FIG. 42 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 41.

[FIG. 43] FIG. 43 is a perspective view showing the movable member 20 as a specific example of the present invention.

25 [FIG. 44] FIG. 44 is a schematic view showing a part of the operation of the movable member 20 of the massage nozzle as a specific example the present invention.

[FIG. 45] FIG. 45 is a schematic view showing the massage nozzle 1 as a third specific example of the present invention.

[FIG. 46] FIG. 46 is a vertical section showing the massage nozzle

30 1.

[FIG. 47] FIG. 47 is a vertical section showing the massage nozzle 1.

[FIG. 48] FIG. 48 is a perspective view showing the movable member 20.

5 [FIG. 49] FIG. 49 is a schematic view showing the massage nozzle 1 as a forth specific example of the present invention.

[FIG. 50] FIG. 50 is a front view showing the massage nozzle 1.

[FIG. 51] FIG. 51 is an A-A sectional view of FIG. 50.

[FIG. 52] FIG. 52 is an A-A sectional view of FIG. 50.

10 [FIG. 53] FIG. 53 is a perspective view of the movable member 20.

[FIG. 54] FIG. 54 is a schematic view showing the massage nozzle 1 as a fifth specific example of the present invention.

[FIG. 55] FIG. 55 is a front view showing the massage nozzle 1.

[FIG. 56] FIG. 56 is an A-A sectional view of FIG. 55.

15 [FIG. 57] FIG. 57 is an A-A sectional view of FIG. 55.

[FIG. 58] FIG. 58 is a perspective view showing the movable member 20.

[FIG. 59] FIG. 59 is a schematic view describing the movement of the movable member 20.

20 [FIG. 60] FIG. 60 is a schematic view showing the change in the position of the movable member 20 within a guide section 10.

[FIG. 61] FIG. 61 is a schematic view showing the change in the position of the movable member 20 within a guide section 10.

[FIG. 62] FIG. 62 is a schematic perspective view showing a first
25 variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle having the guide section 10.

[FIG. 63] FIG. 63 is a schematic perspective view showing a second variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle having the guide section 10.

30 [FIG. 64] FIG. 64 is a schematic perspective view showing a third

variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle having the guide section 10.

[FIG. 65] FIG. 65 is a schematic perspective view showing a fourth variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle
5 having the guide section 10.

[FIG. 66] FIG. 66 is a schematic perspective view showing a fifth variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle having the guide section 10.

[FIG. 67] FIG. 67 is a schematic perspective view showing a sixth
10 variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle having the guide section 10.

[FIG. 68] FIG. 68 (a) is a schematic perspective view showing a seventh variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle having the guide section 10 and FIG. 68 (b) is a vertical section
15 of FIG. 68 (a).

[FIG. 69] FIG. 69 is a schematic view showing the massage nozzle 1 as a seventh specific example of the present invention.

[FIG. 70] FIG. 70 is a front view showing the massage nozzle 1.

[FIG. 71] FIG. 71 is an A-A sectional view of FIG. 70.

[FIG. 72] FIG. 72 is a perspective view showing the movable member
20 20.

[FIG. 73] FIG. 73 is a schematic view showing the massage nozzle 1 as a eighth specific example of the present invention.

[FIG. 74] FIG. 74 is a front view showing the massage nozzle 1.

25 [FIG. 75] FIG. 75 is an A-A sectional view of FIG. 74.

[FIG. 76] FIG. 76 is an A-A line sectional view showing the condition where the movable member 20 is removed.

[FIG. 77] FIG. 77 is a front view showing a massage nozzle according to an embodiment of the present invention.

30 [FIG. 78] FIG. 78 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle

according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 79] FIG. 79 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle according to an embodiment of the present invention.

5 [FIG. 80] FIG. 80 is a perspective view showing the movable member according to an embodiment of the present invention, which the massage nozzle is provided with.

[FIG. 81] FIG. 81 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 77.

[FIG. 82] FIG. 82 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 77.

[FIG. 83] FIG. 83 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 77.

10 [FIG. 84] FIG. 84 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 77.

[FIG. 85] FIG. 85 is a photo showing a splash-prevention effect due to movable member 20.

[FIG. 86] FIG. 86 is a schematic sectional view showing a variation of the massage nozzle having the movable member 20.

15 [FIG. 87] FIG. 87 is a schematic sectional view showing a second variation of the massage nozzle in which the movable member 20 is provided.

[FIG. 88] FIG. 88 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle (sample 1).

20 [FIG. 89] FIG. 89 is a front view showing the massage nozzle of the sample 1.

[FIG. 90] FIG. 90 is a top view showing the massage nozzle of the sample 1.

25 [FIG. 91] FIG. 91 is a side view showing massage nozzle of the sample 1.

[FIG. 92] FIG. 92 (a) is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 89 and FIG. 92 (b) is a schematic view showing a shape of a water intake section 6.

30 [FIG. 93] FIG. 93 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle of the sample 2.

[FIG. 94] FIG. 94 is a front view showing the massage nozzle of the sample 2.

[FIG. 95] FIG. 95 is a top view showing the massage nozzle of the sample 2.

5 [FIG. 96] FIG. 96 is a side view showing the massage nozzle of the sample 2.

[FIG. 97] FIG. 97 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 94.

[FIG. 98] FIG. 98 is a schematic view showing a measurement method performed by the inventor of the present invention.

10 [FIG. 99] FIG. 99 is a graphical representation showing a pressure loss on each sample.

[FIG. 100] FIG. 100 is a graphical representation showing suction pressure measured at a small hole 300a of a pressure-reception plate 300.

15 [FIG. 101] FIG. 101 is a schematic view showing the massage nozzle 1 in which an opening of the water intake section 6 is formed oblongly.

[FIG. 102] FIG. 102 is a schematic view showing a specific example in which a narrowing section is provided in a flange 9.

[FIG. 103] FIG. 103 is a schematic sectional view showing a variation
20 of the water intake section 6 of the massage nozzle of the present invention.

[FIG. 104] FIG. 104 is a schematic view showing the massage nozzle in which the guide section 10 and the movable member 20 to be provided in the guide section 10 are made of transparent materials.

25 [FIG. 105] FIG. 105 is a schematic view showing a first example of the massage device of the present invention viewing from the front side at an angle.

[FIG. 106] FIG. 106 is a schematic showing the first example of the massage device of the present invention viewing from the rear side
30 at an angle.

[FIG. 107] FIG. 107 is a block diagram showing a component configuration of the massage device of a first example.

[FIG. 108] FIG. 108 is a schematic view showing use conditions of the massage device of the first example.

5 [FIG. 109] FIG. 109 is a schematic view showing a second example of the massage device of present invention.

[FIG. 110] FIG. 110 is a schematic view showing a third example of the massage device of present invention.

10 [FIG. 111] FIG. 111 is a schematic view showing a fourth example of the massage device of present invention.

[FIG. 112] FIG. 112 is a schematic view showing a fifth example of the massage device of present invention.

[FIG. 113] FIG. 113 is a schematic view showing a sixth example of the massage device of present invention.

15 [FIG. 114] FIG. 114 is a schematic view showing a seventh example of the massage device of present invention.

Description of the Numerals

[0042] 1 massage nozzle

20 1A massage nozzle

1B massage nozzle

2 vortex section

2c slip stopper

4 connection

25 5 introduction route

6 water intake section

6A water intake route

6B water intake section

7 spouting port

30 8 vortex chamber

- 8W circumferential wall
- 9 flange
- 10 guide section
- 10W inner-circumference wall
- 5 12 water-spray plate
 - 12a, 12L water-spray holes
 - 12b opening
- 13 protrusion section
- 14 baffle plate
- 10 16 claw section
 - 18 spring
 - 20 movable member
 - 20a ring section
 - 20b opening
- 15 20c stopper
 - 20d rib
 - 20e stopper
 - 20f side face opening
 - 20g support shaft
- 20 20h protrusion
 - 20i impeller
 - 20j notch
 - 20k water-discharging hole
 - 20m supplemental opening
- 25 20z central axis
 - 30 flexible hose
 - 50 water-supply means
 - 60 water piping
 - 70 housing
- 30 72 power switch

- 74 flow rate adjustment valve
- 76 water-intake port
- 78 Pick-up hole
- 80 power cord
- 5 100 bathtub
- 110 hot water
- 120 nozzle storage section
- 130 blow flow exhaust port
- 140 change-over valve
- 10 152 water-intake piping
- 154 nozzle piping
- 156 blow flow exhaust piping
- 170 air-intake opening/closing cock
- 200 user
- 15 210 site subject to treatment
- 300 pressure-reception plate
- 300a small hole
- 400 supply section
- CF vortical flow
- 20 F vortical suction force
- Z rotation axis

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

[0043] The details of the present invention are hereinafter described
 25 with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0044] (First Embodiment)

First, as a first embodiment of the present invention, a massage
 nozzle having a water-spray plate equipped with a plurality of
 water-spray holes is hereinafter described.

30 [0045] FIGs. 1 to FIG. 4 are schematic views showing the massage

nozzle according to an embodiment of the present invention. That is, FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the massage nozzle 1. FIG. 2 is a front view, FIG. 3 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 2 and FIG. 4 is a B-B line end view of FIG. 3.

5 The massage nozzle 1 according the present embodiment has a vortex section 2 and a connection 4. The vortex section 2 has a vortex chamber 8 which is surrounded by a circumferential wall 8W and whose section is semi-circular. One end of the vortex chamber 8 is opened and forms a spouting port 7.

10 The circumferential wall 8W is provided with a water intake section 6. In a substantially tangential direction from the water intake section 6 to the circumferential wall 8W of the vortex chamber 8, water is introduced and a vortical flow CF along the circumferential wall 8W is formed. A connection 4 is provided with a introduction

15 route 5 opened as connecting to the water intake section 6.

[0046] Meanwhile, an end of a spouting port 7 is provided with a water-spray plate 12. The water-spray plate 12 is provided with an opening 12b in the center and a plurality of water-spray holes 12a are provided around the opening 12b.

20 [0047] In order to form the vortical flow CF efficiently in the vortex chamber 8, it is preferable that the water intake section 6 is opened in the tangential direction to the circumferential wall 8W of the vortex chamber. However, even when the water intake section 6 is not opened accurately in the tangential direction and there is some misalignment in the opening direction and position with the tangential

25 direction, the vortical flow CF has only to be formed.

[0048] In this case, the "water intake section 6" as shown in FIG. 4, includes a water intake route 6A to virtually determine the introduction direction of water flow to be introduced into the vortex

30 chamber 8 and a water intake section 6B as an opened end in the vortex

chamber 8 of the water intake route 6A. In case of the massage nozzle 1 of the present specific example, the introduction direction of the water flow to be introduced into the vortex chamber 8 is an arrow mark S direction. Accordingly, the water intake route 6A corresponds to a way provided in the arrow mark S direction. In addition, a water intake section 6B corresponds to the boundary between this waterway and the vortex chamber 8.

[0049] If the connection 4 is threaded like a general showerhead, it is convenient to connect to water piping such as a hose and the like.

Meanwhile the section between the vortex section 2 and the water-spray plate 12 may be designed to be detachable. If the section between the vortex section 2 and the water-spray plate 12 is designed to be detachable, it is possible to replace the water-spray plate 12 arbitrarily as desired by a user and select a desired suction area and feel of stimulation such as a twisting vibration as described below in detail. In addition, it becomes easier to attach/detach and replace a movable member 20 (not illustrated) described below in detail.

[0050] As a mechanism for attachment/detachment of the water-spray plate 12, for example, various types of mechanism such as a screw fitting, fitting mechanism between L-shaped groove and protrusion and the like can be arbitrarily used. However, in order to prevent detachment and/or looseness due to the vortical flow, it is preferable that a mechanism fixes (tightens) the water-spray plate in the same direction of that of the vortical flow.

Since it is only natural that a general user turns clockwise to tighten, the water intake section 6 is preferably provided so that the vortical flow is turned clockwise. Thus, it is easy to attach/detach and can prevent inadvertent detachment due to the vortical flow.

[0051] FIG. 5 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which water is supplied to the massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention. In addition, FIG. 6 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which massage is performed by the massage nozzle 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

The water fed by a water-supply means which is not illustrated, passes through an introduction route 5 in the connection 4 and is introduced into the vortex chamber 8 from the water intake section 6 in the vortex section 2. At this time, as the water intake section 6 is opened in the tangential direction to the vortex chamber 8, the water introduced into the vortex chamber 8 forms the vortical flow CF. This vortical flow CF reaches a spouting port 7 while rotating along the circumferential wall 8W and finally reaches the water-spray plate 12.

At this time, a centrifugal force with the vortical flow CF produces a negative-pressure region around the center of the vortex chamber 8, therefore, a force to pull into the vortex chamber 8 from the outside of the massage nozzle 1 along the central axis of the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12 (hereinafter referred to as "vortical suction force") is generated.

[0052] Meanwhile, the vortical flow reaching the water-spray plate 12 is spouted forward from the water-spray holes 12a as indicated by the arrow mark A1 in FIG. 5. That is, a vortical component included in the vortical flow CF is suppressed and a bundled spouted water flow can be obtained as a general shower. Accordingly, for example, when the massage nozzle 1 is used in water of a bathtub, even if the massage nozzle 1 is released inadvertently in the atmosphere, the problem in which vortical spouted water splashes in all directions can be solved. In addition, this massage nozzle 1 can be used as

a general showerhead when suction massage is not performed, providing users with a convenient use style..

[0053] Next, the massage conditions are described hereinafter. As shown in FIG. 6, slightly applying the massage nozzle 1 provides a site subject to treatment 210 of a user with the vortical suction force F generated from the vortical flow CF . As a result, it lets a suction force efficiently effect the site subject to treatment 210 to obtain a highly-effective suction massage effect.

[0054] Meanwhile, a uniform water flow $A1$ spouted from the water-spray holes 12a is formed between the site subject to treatment 210 and the water-spray plate 12. In addition, if the water amount of the vortical flow CF exceeds the water amount spouted from the water-spray holes 12a, a water flow $B1$ overflowed from the opening 12b forms a water film.

The site subject to treatment 210 is depressed in a doughnut-shaped manner due to the water film formed by these water flows $A1$ and $B1$, the central section is sucked into the opening 12b by intensive vortical suction force F and is deformed three-dimensionally to undergo effective suction massage. That is, the site subject to treatment 210 undergoes depression force at the periphery and intensive suction force in the center at the same time. In addition, the water flow $A1$ and water flow $B1$ provides the site subject to treatment 210 with vibration. The site subject to treatment 210 is deformed three-dimensionally by the above-mentioned actions and undergoes "kneading relax effect" due to vibration.

[0055] In addition, since the water film formed by the water flow $A1$ and $B1$ always exist between the water-spray plate 12 and the site subject to treatment 210, the massage nozzle 1 can be smoothly moved while applying the massage nozzle 1 to the site subject to treatment 210 undergoing suction massage, enabling the site subject to treatment

210 to undergo suction massage widely.

[0056] In this case, if the ratio of the area of the opening 12b to the spouting port 7 is designed to be smaller, it becomes easier to relatively increase the spouting amount from the water-spray holes 12a provided around the opening 12b. That is, it enables the ratio of water to be spouted in a shower-like manner from the water-spray holes 12a to increase and the ratio of water overflowed from the opening 12b to decrease. As a result, it becomes easier to increase the bundling degree of water to be spouted from the massage nozzle

1.

[0057] FIG. 7 is a photo showing the results of a water-spray test using a massage nozzle prototyped by the inventor of the present invention. The configuration parameters and operation conditions of the massage nozzle 1 described above are as follows:

Inside diameter of vortex chamber 8:	60 mm ϕ
Length of vortex chamber 8:	45 mm
Size of water intake section 6	42 mm ²
Diameter of spouting port 7:	60 mm ϕ
Thickness of water-spray plate 12:	3 mm
Diameter of water-spray hole 12a:	3 mm ϕ
Number of water-spray holes 12a:	48 pcs.
Diameter of opening 12b:	52 mm ϕ
Supply water amount:	30 liters/minute

FIG. 7 shows that the vortical component included in the vortical flow is suppressed and water is forward spouted in a shower-like manner from the water-spray plate 12. In addition, in this condition, slightly applying the massage nozzle 1 to the site subject to treatment of a human body generates the vortical suction force due to the vortical flow CF, enabling the user to perform a highly-effective suction

massage in addition to depressing and vibration effects due to spouted water.

[0058] In addition, since a uniform water film is formed by the water flow spouted from the water-spray holes 12a and the opening 12b, the massage nozzle 1 could be smoothly moved to freely perform suction massage in the predetermined range while applying the massage nozzle 1 to the site subject to treatment 210.

[0059] As described above, according to the present invention, when discharging water in the atmosphere in an opened condition, bundled spouted water flow in a shower-like manner can be formed. As a result, the present invention was made to solve the above-mentioned problems in which spouted water splashes in all directions, furthermore, to let the massage nozzle serve as a general showerhead. That is, according to the present invention, one massage nozzle can be used arbitrarily as a shower or a suction massage, providing users with a convenient use style.

[0060] Next, a massage nozzle equipped with a guide section is described hereinafter. FIGs. 8 to 10 are schematic views showing a massage nozzle according to a second embodiment of the present invention. That is, FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle 1. FIG. 9 is a front view. FIG. 10 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 9. In addition, a B-B line sectional view of FIG. 10 is the same as FIG. 4.

[0061] The massage nozzle 1 of the present embodiment is provided with a ring-shaped guide section 10 outside of a spouting port 7 through a flange 9. The end of the guide section 10 is provided with a water-spray plate 12. The water-spray plate 12 is provided with an opening 12b in the center and a plurality of water-spray holes 12a are provided around the opening 12b.

[0062] In this case, as shown in FIG. 10, if the diameter $X2$ of the

opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12 is designed to be larger than the diameter X1 of a spouting port 7, a suction region can be sufficiently maintained to enhance the massage effect and bioeffect. In addition, the massage nozzle main body can be designed in a compact size to enable a user to more easily handle.

[0063] At least, either one of sections between the vortex section 2 and the flange 9, between the flange 9 and the guide section 10, and between the guide section 10 and the water-spray plate 12 may be designed detachably. For example, if the section between the vortex section 2 and the flange 9 is designed to be detachable, the flange 9 (including the guide section 10 and the water-spray plate 12) can be replaced arbitrarily by a user and desired suction force and feel of simulation due to twisting and vibration can be selected as described below. In addition, it becomes easier to attach/detach and replace a movable member 20 (not illustrated) hereinafter described in the detail.

[0064] As a mechanism for attachment/detachment of the flange 9, guide section 10 and water-spray plate 12, for example, various types of mechanism such as a screw fitting, fitting mechanism between L-shaped groove and protrusion and the like can be used. However, in order to prevent detachment and/or looseness due to the vortical flow, it is preferable that a mechanism fixes (tightens) the water-spray plate in the same direction of that of the vortical flow. In addition, as described above in FIGs. 1 to FIG. 4, since it is only natural that a general user turns clockwise to tighten, the water intake section 6 is preferably provided so that the vortical flow is turned clockwise. Thus, it is easy to attach/detach and can prevent inadvertent detachment due to the vortical flow.

[0065] FIG. 11 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which water is supplied to the massage nozzle 1 of the present

embodiment. FIG. 12 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which massage is performed by the massage nozzle 1.

That is, the introduced water from the water intake section 6 to the vortex chamber 8 forms the vortical flow CF. This vortical flow CF reaches the spouting port 7 while rotating along the circumferential wall 8W and finally reaches the water-spray plate 12 while rotating along the inner-circumference wall 10W of the guide section 10 provided further outside.

At this time, a centrifugal force with the vortical flow CF produces a negative-pressure region around the center of the vortex chamber 8, therefore, the vortical suction force F to pull into the vortex chamber 8 from the outside of the massage nozzle 1 along the central axis of the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12 is generated.

[0066] Meanwhile, the vortical flow reaching the water-spray plate 12 is spouted forward from the water-spray holes 12a as indicated by the arrow mark A1 in FIG. 11. That is, a vortical component included in the vortical flow CF is suppressed and a bundled spouted water flow can be obtained as a general shower.

[0067] In addition, according to the present invention, in order to surely prevent the vortical flow CF from splashing, first it is necessary that the vortical flow CF spouted from the spouting port 7 collides with the inner-circumference wall 10W or the water-spray plate 12 of the guide section 10 before reaching the opening 12b. For this purpose, as shown in FIG. 10, when half of the difference between the diameter of the spouting port 7 and the diameter of the opening 12 is determined as L1, the angle of the water flow A to be spouted from the spouting port 7 to the face including the spouting port 7 is determined as θ , it is preferable that the guide section 10 is designed to protrude as the length to the above-mentioned water-spray plate viewing from the above-mentioned spouting port

is ($L1 \times \tan \theta$) or more.

[0068] Next, for the conditions during massage, as shown in FIG. 12, slightly applying the massage nozzle 1 lets the vortical suction force F generated from the vortical flow CF effect the site subject to treatment 210 of the user. As a result, it lets a suction force efficiently effect the site subject to treatment 210 to obtain a highly-effective suction massage effect.

[0069] Also in the present embodiment, a uniform water flow $A1$ spouted from the water-spray holes 12a is formed between the site subject to treatment 210 and the water-spray plate 12. In addition, if the water amount of the vortical flow CF exceeds the water amount spouted from the water-spray holes 12a, a water flow $B1$ overflowed from the opening 12b forms a water film.

The site subject to treatment 210 is depressed in a doughnut-shaped manner due to the water film formed by these water flows $A1$ and $B1$, the central section is sucked into the opening 12b by intensive vortical suction force F and is deformed three-dimensionally to undergo effective suction massage. That is, the site subject to treatment 210 undergoes depression force at the periphery and intensive suction force in the center at the same time. In addition, the water flow $A1$ and water flow $B1$ provides the site subject to treatment 210 with vibration. The site subject to treatment 210 is deformed three-dimensionally by the above-mentioned actions and undergoes "kneading relax effect" due to vibration.

[0070] In addition, since the water film formed by the water flow $A1$ and $B1$ always exist between the water-spray plate 12 and the site subject to treatment 210, the massage nozzle 1 can be smoothly moved while applying the massage nozzle 1 to the site subject to treatment 210 undergoing suction massage, enabling the site subject to treatment 210 to undergo suction massage widely.

[0071] According to the present embodiment, if the area of the opening 12b is designed to be larger than that of the spouting port 7, a region to undergo vortical suction force F can be sufficiently maintained to obtain a highly-effective massage effect by providing effective deformation to the site subject to treatment 210. In addition, if the opening 12b is designed to be larger than the spouting port 7, the massage nozzle main body (a housing section forming a vortex chamber 8) can be designed in a compact size to be easier to be handled while maintaining the suction region determined by the opening 12b.

[0072] However, the present embodiment is not limited to these specific examples. That is, the area of the spouting port 7 may be almost the same as that of opening 12b or the area of the opening 12b may be smaller than that of the spouting port 7. If the ratio of the opening 12b to the spouting port 7 is designed to be smaller, it becomes easier to increase the spouted amount from the water-spray holes 12a provided in the circumference of the opening 12b. That is, it can increase the ratio of water to be spouted in a shower-like manner from the water-spray holes 12a and reduce the water amount overflowed from the opening 12b. As a result, it becomes easier to increase the bundling degree of water to be spouted from the massage nozzle 1.

[0073] FIG. 13 is a photo showing the results of a water-spray test using a massage nozzle prototyped by the inventor of the present invention. The configuration parameters and operation conditions of the massage nozzle 1 described above are as follows:

Inside diameter of vortex chamber 8:	45 mm ϕ
Length of vortex chamber 8:	45 mm
Size of water intake section 6	42 mm ²
Diameter of spouting port 7:	45 mm ϕ

	Inside diameter of guide section 10:	71 mm ϕ
	Length of guide section 10:	15 mm
	Thickness of water-spray plate 12 :	3 mm
	Diameter of water-spray hole 12a:	4 mm ϕ
5	Number of water-spray holes 12a:	40 pcs.
	Diameter of opening 12b:	50 mm ϕ
	Supply water amount:	28.6 liters/minute

First, FIG. 13 (a) shows the condition where the guide section 10
 10 is removed and water is spouted from the spouting port 7. It shows
 also that the vortical flow CF splashes in a wide range and spouted
 in all directions.

[0074] Next, FIG 13 (b) shows the condition where water is spouted
 with the ring-shaped guide section 10 attached. It also shows that
 15 the vortical flow CF spouted from the spouting port 7 collides with
 the guide section 10, slightly be bundled and splashes while rotating
 with the expansion angle slightly decreased.

[0075] Next, FIG. 13 (c) shows the condition where water is spouted
 with the water-spray plate 12 attached. It also shows that attaching
 20 the water-spray plate 12 suppresses the vortical component included
 in the vortical flow and water is forward spouted in a shower-like
 manner from the water-spray plate 12. In addition, in this condition,
 slightly applying the massage nozzle 1 to the site subject to treatment
 of a human body generates the rotation suction force due to the vortical
 25 flow CF, enabling the user to perform a highly-effective suction
 massage in addition to depressing and vibration effects due to spouted
 water.

[0077] As described above, according to the present invention, when
 discharging water in the atmosphere in an opened condition, bundled
 30 spouted water flow in a shower-like manner can be formed. As a result,

the present embodiment was made to solve the above-mentioned problems in which spouted water is sprayed in all directions, furthermore, to let the massage nozzle serve as a general showerhead. That is, according to the present embodiment, one massage nozzle can be used
 5 arbitrarily as a shower or a suction massage, providing users with a convenient use style..

[0078] Next, a flow-adjustment effect of the water-spray holes 12a provided in the massage nozzle 1 of the present embodiment.

FIG. 14 is a concept view showing a water flow to be formed by the
 10 massage nozzle 1 of the present invention. The water introduced into the vortex chamber 8 forms the vortical flow CF, reaches the water-spray plate 12 while rotating along the circumferential wall 10W, and is finally spouted from the water-spray holes 12a. The water spouted from the water-spray holes 12a forms a water flow bundled in the
 15 semi-perpendicular direction to the opening 12b as shown by the arrow mark A1.

[0079] In this case, in order that the water to be spouted from the water-spray holes 12a is spouted in the arrow mark A1 direction without splashing in a rotation direction as shown by the arrow mark A2 in
 20 the same drawing, it is necessary that the water-spray holes 12a have a flow-adjustment effect.

[0080] FIG. 15 is a partially expanded sectional view showing a part of a water-spray hole 12a. The vortical flow CF rotating along the circumferential wall enters the water-spray holes 12a at a slant
 25 while maintaining the vortical component.

[0081] Provisionally as shown in FIG. 15 (a) if the thickness T of the water-spray plate 12 is designed to be relatively smaller with respect to the diameter D of the water-spray holes 12a, some part of the vortical flow CF entered at a slant the water-spray holes
 30 12a passes through without colliding with the side wall of the

water-spray holes 12a. That is, the flow-adjustment effect becomes smaller and the vortical flow CF and the spouted water from the water-spray holes 12a tends to splash in all directions.

[0082] Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. (b), if the thickness T is designed to be relatively larger with respect to the diameter D of the water-spray holes 12a, all the vortical flow CF entered the water-spray holes 12a at a slant may collide with the side wall of the water-spray holes 12a and the vortical component may be absorbed and spouted forward in the semi-perpendicular direction as shown by the arrow mark A1.

That is, the water-spray holes 12a increases a flow-adjustment effect, enabling the vortical component included in the vortical flow CF to be suppressed and the water to be spouted as water flow bundled in the arrow mark A1 direction.

[0083] FIG. 16 is a photo showing partially results of the investigated flow-adjustment effect by the water-spray hole. The massage nozzle 1 has the same configuration parameter as described above in FIG. 13, however, the thickness of the water-spray plate 12 was arbitrarily changed.

[0084] FIG. 16 (a) shows a spouted water flow when the thickness of the water-spray plate 12 is determined as 1 mm. Since the water flow spouted from the water-spray holes 12a is inclined in the rotation direction of the vortical flow, it is found that the spouted water flow splashes. That is, it is found that the vortical component is not suppressed.

FIG. 16 (b) shows a spouted water flow when the thickness of the water-spray plate 12 is determined as 2 mm. Since the water flow spouted from the water-spray holes 12a faces the opening 12b in the semi-perpendicular direction, the spouted water is bundled. That is, it is found that the vortical component included in the vortical

flow is suppressed.

FIG. 16 (c) shows the spouted water flow when the thickness of the water-spray plate 12 is determined to be 3 mm. The water flow spouted from the water-spray holes 12a faces the opening 12b in the perpendicular direction and the spouted water is sufficiently bundled. That is, it is found that the water-spray holes 12a produce a sufficient flow-adjustment effect to suppress the vortical component.

[0085] FIG. 17 is a photo showing partially results of the investigated flow-water effect by the water-spray hole of another massage nozzle.

The massage nozzle 1 described here has the same configuration parameter as described above in FIG. 13 except for the following points.

Length of guide section 10: 25 mm

Thickness of water-spray plate 12: 1 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm

Diameter of opening 12b: 60 mm ϕ

FIG. 17 (a) shows a spouted water flow when the thickness of the water-spray plate 12 is determined as 1 mm. As described above in FIG. 16 (a), since the water flow spouted from the water-spray holes 12a is inclined in the rotation direction of the vortical flow, it is found that the spouted water flow splashes and the vortical component is not suppressed. FIG. 17 (b) shows a spouted water flow when the thickness of the water-spray plate 12 is determined as 2 mm. The water flow spouted from the water-spray holes 12a is bundled in the semi-perpendicular direction to the opening 12b, it is found that the vortical component included in the vortical flow is suppressed.

FIG. 17 (c) shows a spouted water flow when the thickness of the water-spray plate 12 is determined as 3 mm. The water flow spouted from the water-spray holes 12a is further bundled forward, it is found that the flow-adjustment effect due to the water-spray holes 12a increases. The spouted water flow shown in FIG. 17 (b) and FIG.

17 (c) has a water flow element splashing in a slightly wider manner than that in shown in FIG. 16 (b) and FIG. 16 (c). It is assumed that this reason is caused by the difference of the size of the opening 12b. These points are described hereinafter in detail with reference to FIG. 21 and FIG. 22.

[0086] Next, FIG. 17 (d) shows as shown in FIG. 18 that the water flow spouted from a massage nozzle in which two adjacent water-spray holes 12a are connected to form one water-spray hole 12L. In this case, since the opening length W of the water-spray hole 12L viewing in the rotation direction of the vortical flow is larger, a flow-adjustment effect to the vortical flow decreases. As a result, it is found that the water flow spouted from the water-spray hole 12L is greatly inclined in the rotation direction as shown in FIG. 17 (d).

In addition, the inventor of the present invention conducted the same test after the length of the guide section 10 was changed to 15 mm, however, the results were almost the same as those shown in FIGs. 17 (a) to (d).

[0087] As described above, in order to bundle the water flow spouted from the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention, it is found that the flow-adjustment effect due to the water-spray holes 12a is important. That is, as shown in FIG. 15, if the ratio of the thickness T of the water-spray plate 12 to the diameter D (taken along the flow direction of the vortex flow) of the opening of the water-spray hole 12a is larger, a more highly-effective flow-adjustment effect can be obtained to suppress the vortical component included in the vortical flow.

[0088] In order to suppress the vortical component included in the vortical flow, a baffle plate may be provided.

FIG. 19 is a schematic sectional view showing an example of a baffle

plate.

That is, providing the back side (near side to a spouting port 7) of the water-spray plate 12 with a protruding baffle plate 14 enables the vortical component included in the vortical flow CF to be suppressed and bundled water flow to be spouted perpendicularly from the water-spray holes 12a. In addition, such a baffle plate may be provided in the circumferential wall of the guide section 10. Furthermore, if the height of the baffle plate 14 is designed to be lower and placed on a position closer to the water-spray plate 12, the vortical flow can be maintained up to the position closer to the water-spray plate 12, the effect due to the vortical flow can be added more strongly to the site subject to treatment 210 to be sucked from the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12.

[0089] Next, the water flow to be overflowed from the opening 12b of the massage nozzle 1 is hereinafter described.

FIG. 20 is a concept view showing a water flow to be formed by the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention. That is, the vortical flow CF reached the water-spray plate 12, whose vortical component is suppressed due to the flow-adjustment effect with the water-spray holes 12a, is spouted in a semi-perpendicular direction to the opening 12b as shown by the arrow mark A1. However, if the water amount supplied to the nozzle exceeds the water amount spouted from the water-spray holes 12a, water is overflowed from the opening 12b as a spouted water flow B1. This spouted water flow B1 has a vortical component and therefore, splashes in all directions.

The water mount of water flow B1 to be spouted from the opening 12b depends on the size of the opening 12b. That is, if the opening 12b is larger, the amount of the water flow B1 tends to be larger.

[0090] FIG. 21 is a photo showing the change of spouting flow according to size of an opening 12b.

FIG. 21 (a) shows a spouted water flow from the massage nozzle 1 having the opening 12b with 50 mm ϕ diameter. Meanwhile, FIG. 21 (b) shows a spouted water flow from the massage nozzle 1 having the opening 12b with 60 mm ϕ diameter.

5 If the diameter is larger, the ratio of the vortical flow B1 spouted from the opening 12b becomes larger. For this reason, it is found that the splashing element included in the spouted water increases. According to the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention, as the curtain of the water flow A1 to be spouted in a shower-like manner
10 from the water-spray holes 12a is formed, the water flow B1 having the splashing element tends to be blocked by the curtain of this water flow A1. In addition, if the water flow B1 becomes stronger, it shoots through the curtain of the water flow A1 to form an expanded spouted water flow.

15 [0091] According to the present invention, however, it is unnecessary to suppress the vortical flow B1 completely, it can be arbitrarily determined according to the characteristics and application required by the massage nozzle. That is, as described above in FIG.12, the water flow B1 spouted from the opening 12b provides the site subject
20 to treatment 210 with a physical stimulation such as "twisting" and "vibration" due to the vortical component. As a result, the massage effect can be enhanced much more. In addition, that is, the water flow B1 forms a uniform water film on the surface of the water-spray plate 12 to protect the surface of the site subject to treatment
25 210. As a result, it also enable a user to move the massage nozzle 1 while applying the massage nozzle 1 and sucking and perform suction massage arbitrarily in a wide range.

That is if maintaining the water flow B1 spouted from the opening 12b as preventing the spouted water from splashing in a wide range,
30 further high-effective massage can be obtained in some cases.

[0092] As a means to suppress the water flow B1 spouted from the opening 12b, there is a method in which the back side of the water-spray plate 12 is provided with a circumferential protrusion section.

[0093] FIG. 22 is a schematic sectional view showing a massage nozzle in which a circumferential protrusion section is provided in the water-spray plate 12. In addition, FIG. 23 is a perspective view showing the water-spray plate 12 of the massage nozzle 1 viewing from the back side.

[0094] According to the present specific example, a circumferential protrusion section 15 which is protruding in the direction from the circumference of the opening 12b to the spouting port 7 is provided. Providing such a circumferential protrusion section 15 suppresses the vortical flow which reached the water-spray plate 12 from overflowing from the opening 12b. That is, the circumferential protrusion section 15 serves as a dam, which can prevent the vortical flow from overflowing from the opening 12b.

[0095] FIG. 24 is a photo showing an effect of a circumferential protrusion section 15.

The massage nozzle 1 used here has the same configuration parameter as described above in FIG. 13 except for the following points, in which the length of guide section is 25 mm and the diameter of the opening 12b is 58 mm ϕ .

[0096] FIG. 24 (a) shows a spouted water flow in the case where the circumferential protrusion section 15 is not provided. A slightly-splashing water flow element is observed in addition to the water flow spouted in a shower-like manner from the water-spray holes 12a. It is assumed that this is an element of the water flow B1 which shoots through the curtain of the water flow A1 and expands. FIG. 24 (b) shows a spouted water flow in case that the circumferential

protrusion section 15 having 2.5 mm of edge from the back side of

the water-spray plate 12 is provided. It is found that providing the circumferential protrusion section 15 clearly reduces splashing element including the spouted water flow. That is, it is found that the vortical flow B1 spouted the opening 12b is suppressed.

5 [0097] FIG 24 (c) shows a spouted water flow in case that the circumferential protrusion section 15 having 5 mm of edge is provided. It is found that increasing the height of the circumferential protrusion section 15 further suppresses the splashing element included in the spouted water flow. That is, the vortical flow B1
10 to be spouted from the opening 12b is further suppressed.

[0098] As described above, according to the invention, providing the circumferential protrusion section 15 or not, and adjusting its height can adjust the balance between the water flow A1 to be spouted from water-spray holes 12a and the water flow B1 to be spouted from
15 the opening 12b. Accordingly, for example, when the spouting flow is desired to be suppressed in an opened condition as much as possible, the water flow B1 to be spouted from the opening 12b has only to be suppressed by increasing the height of the circumferential protrusion section 15. On the contrary, when the kneading relax effect
20 such as "twisting" and "vibration" due to the vortical flow is desired to increase in suction massage, the water flow B1 has only to increase by lowering the height of the circumferential protrusion section 15 or without providing the circumferential protrusion section 15.

[0099] As the first embodiment of the present invention, the massage
25 nozzle having the water-spray plate equipped with a plurality of water-spray holes is described above.

(Second Embodiment)

[0100]

Next, as a second embodiment, a massage nozzle providing a massage
30 effect due to physical vibration of a movable member is hereinafter

described.

[0101] FIGs. 25 to FIG. 28 are schematic views showing a massage nozzle according to the embodiment of the present invention. That is, FIG. 25 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle 1, FIG. 26 is a front view, FIG. 27 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 26 and FIG. 28 is a B-B line sectional view of FIG. 27.

The massage nozzle 1 of the present embodiment has a vortex section 2 and a connection 4. The vortex section 2 is surrounded by the circumferential wall 8W and has the vortex chamber 8 whose section is semi-circular. The vortex chamber 8 has the narrowing section 8N whose inside diameter is gradually narrowed and forms the spouting port 7 whose end is opened.

The circumferential wall 8W is provided with the water intake section 6. As shown in FIG. 28, water is introduced in the semi-tangential direction of the circumferential wall 8W from the water intake section 6 to form a vortical flow CF along the circumferential wall 8W. The connection 4 is provided with the introduction route 5 which is opened to connect to the water intake section 6.

In order to efficiently form the vortical flow CF in the vortex chamber 8, it is preferable that the water intake section 6 is opened in the tangential direction of the circumferential wall 8W. However, even if the water intake section 6 is not opened correctly in the tangential direction of the circumferential wall 8W and the opening direction or opening position is misaligned with the tangential direction, the vortical flow CF has only to be formed.

[0102] In this case, the "water intake section 6" as shown in FIG. 28, includes a water intake route 6A to virtually determine the introduction direction of water flow to be introduced into the vortex chamber 8 and a water intake section 6B as an opened end in the vortex chamber 8 of the water intake route 6A. In case of the massage nozzle

1 of the present specific example, the introduction direction of the water flow to be introduced into the vortex chamber 8 is an arrow mark S direction. Accordingly, the water intake route 6A corresponds to a way provided in the arrow mark S direction. In addition, a water
5 intake section 6B corresponds to the boundary between this waterway and the vortex chamber 8.

If the connection 4 is threaded like a general showerhead, it is convenient to connect to water piping such as a hose and the like.

[0103] In addition, according to the massage nozzle 1 of the present
10 invention, the semi-cylindrical movable member 20 is inserted into the vortex chamber 8. As described below in detail, the movable member 20 performs the precession movement and the similar movements due to vortical flow CF to provide a highly-effective massage effect due to physical vibration.

15 [0104] FIG. 29 is a perspective view of the movable member 20. That is, the movable member 20 of the present specific example has a cylindrical ring section 20a and a stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference of the ring section 20a. The ring section 20a has an opening 20b inside. In addition, as shown in FIG. 27, the
20 ring 20a is formed in a slightly smaller size than the diameter of the opening of the spouting port 7 as possible to protrude from the spouting port 7. Meanwhile, the circumference size of the movable member 20 including the end of the stopper 20c is designed to be larger than that of the spouting port 7 and the stopper 20c is designed
25 to abut on the inside wall of the narrowing section 8N to prevent the movable member 20 from jumping out of the spouting port 7.

[0105] In addition, the movable member 20, as shown in FIG. 27, may have the ring section 20a whose end protrudes out of the spouting port 7 in a condition that the stopper 20c abuts on the inside wall
30 of the narrowing section 8N or in the same condition as described

above, the end of the ring section 20a may not be designed to protrude from the spouting port 7. As described below, even if the movable member 20 does not protrude, various effects such as the vibration effect and the like can be obtained by applying the movable member
5 20 to the sucked site subject to treatment.

[0106] In addition, as shown in FIG. 27, if the outside dimension X3 of the stopper 20c is designed to be larger than the diameter X1 of the spouting port 7, the movable member 20 can be prevented from detaching from the spouting port 7 and it enable a user to easily
10 handle. In addition, as illustrated in FIG. 29, the stopper 20c may be designed to be placed in a semi-symmetrical manner to the central axis 20z, however, even if not placed in a semi-symmetrical manner, the movable member 20 has only not to be detached out of the spouting port 7.

15 [0107] Next, the massage nozzle 1 of the present embodiment is hereinafter described.

First, the suction effect with the massage nozzle 1 is described and the operation of the movable member 20 is described below.

[0108] FIG. 30 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition
20 in which water is supplied to the massage nozzle 1 according to the present embodiment. In addition, FIG. 31 is a schematic sectional view showing a condition in which massage is performed by this massage nozzle 1. Furthermore, in order to simplify the illustration in these drawings, the movable member 20 was intentionally omitted.

25 [0109] The water fed by a water-supply means which is not illustrated, passes through an introduction route 5 in the connection 4 and is introduced into the vortex chamber 8 from the water intake section 6 in the vortex section 2. At this time, as the water intake section 6 is opened in the tangential direction of the vortex chamber 8,
30 the water introduced into the vortex chamber 8 forms the vortical

flow CF. This vortical flow CF reaches a spouting port 7 while rotating along the circumferential wall 8W and increasing the flow rate at the narrowing section 8N, and finally is spouted outside.

[0110] At this time, a centrifugal force with the vortical flow CF produces a negative-pressure region around the center of the vortex chamber 8, therefore, a force to pull into the vortex chamber 8 from the outside of the massage nozzle 1 along the central axis of the spouting port 7 (hereinafter referred to as "vortical suction force") is generated.

[0111] If letting a site subject to treatment 210 of a human body get close to the above massage nozzle 1, as shown in FIG. 31, the vortical suction force F generated due to the vortical flow CF effects. As a result, the site subject to treatment 210 is deformed by the suction force and a highly-effective suction massage effect can be obtained. In addition, at this time, a uniform water film due to the spouted water flow D1 is formed between the site subject to treatment 210 and the spouting port 7. The site subject to treatment 210 is depressed in a doughnut-shaped manner due to the water film formed by the water flow D1, the central section is sucked into the spouting port 7 by intensive vortical suction force F and is deformed three-dimensionally to undergo effective suction massage. That is, the site subject to treatment 210 undergoes depression force at the periphery and intensive suction force in the center at the same time. In addition, the water flow D1 due to the spouted water of the vortical flow CF provides the site subject to treatment 210 with a "twisting" effect. The site subject to treatment 210 is three-dimensionally deformed by the above-mentioned actions and undergoes "kneading relax effect" due to vibration.

[0112] In addition, since the water film formed by the water flow

D1 always exists between the spouting port 7 and the site subject

to treatment 210, the massage nozzle 1 can be smoothly moved while applying the massage nozzle 1 to the site subject to treatment 210 undergoing suction massage, enabling the site subject to treatment 210 to undergo suction massage widely.

5 [0113] The suction massage effect with the massage nozzle 1 is described above.

Next, operations of the movable member 20 are hereinafter described. The movable member 20 undergoes the effect of the vortical flow CF and performs the precession movement or the similar movements. First,
10 the precession movement is hereinafter described.

[0114] FIG. 32 is a sectional view describing the operation of the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention in which the movable member 20 is provided. That is, in case that the movable member 20 is provided, if water is introduced into the vortex chamber 8, the pressure due
15 to vortical flow CF pushes the movable member 20 in the direction of the spouting port 7 as illustrated and lets the stopper 20c abut on the narrowing section 8N. In addition, as described above in FIG. 30, the water introduced from the water intake section 6 forms the vortical flow CF in the vortex chamber 8. This vortical flow CF is
20 spouted from the spouting port 7 via the clearance between the inside wall of the narrowing section 8N and the outside wall of the movable member 20. In addition, some part of the vortical flow CF is overflowed from the opening 20b of the movable member 20 via the narrowing section 8N. In addition, the negative region formed in the vortex chamber
25 8 generates the vortical suction force F via the opening 20b of the movable member 20.

[0115] FIG. 33 and FIG. 34 are schematic sectional views describing the operation of the movable member 20 in a condition where the massage nozzle 1 is applied to a site subject to treatment. If letting the
30 massage nozzle 1 get close to the site subject to treatment 210 of

a human body, some part is pulled into the vortex chamber 8 due to the vortical suction force F . At this time, the site subject to treatment 210 pushes the movable member 20 into the vortex chamber 8. If the movable member 20 pushed into the vortex chamber 8 undergoes
 5 adjustment arbitrarily regarding the configuration parameters such as its shape, size and the like, the position relationship in parallel with the spouting port 7 is not maintained and the movable member rotates at a slant as illustrated. That is, the movable member 20 autorotates around the central axis 20z and in addition, the central
 10 axis 20z maintains the inclined position to the rotation axis Z of the vortical flow CF and rotates around the rotation axis Z . It may be the that this movement is the similar movement to the precession movement of a top.

[0116] This movement by the movable member 20 provides a
 15 highly-effective massage and bioeffect to the site subject to treatment 210. That is, as shown in FIG. 33 and FIG. 34, collisional stimulation can be provided by collision of the end of the movable member 20 at a slant with some part 210a of the site subject to treatment. In addition, a vibration-like stimulation is provided to the site
 20 subject to treatment 210 by rotation at a slant of the movable member 20. As a result, the "kneading relax effect" to the site subject to treatment 210 can be remarkably strengthened.

[0117] FIGs. 35 to FIG. 37 are schematic views showing the operation of the movable member during suction massage.

25 [0118] That is, FIGs. 35 (a) to (d) are front views of the spouting port 7 and the FIGs. 35 (e) to (h) are perspective views of the spouting port 7 viewing from the side.

In addition, FIG. 36 is a perspective view of the spouting port 7 viewing from above of slope.

30 In addition, FIG. 37 is a disassembly perspective view of the spouting

port 7 from the back side.

[0119] As shown in these drawings, the movable member 20 performs the "precession movement" at a slant due to the vortical flow CF. That is, the movable member 20 is changed as it autorotates around the central axis 20z (shown in FIG. 29. FIG. 33 and FIG. 34) and the rotation axis, i.e. the central axis 20z rotates around the rotation axis Z.

[0120] The reason why the movable member 20 moves as above shown is hereinafter described.

10 FIG. 38 is a schematic sectional view describing the movement of the movable member 20.

That is, FIG. 38 (a) shows an opened water-spouting condition in the same manner as FIG. 32. That is, it shows the condition where the water is introduced from water intake section 6 into the vortex chamber 8 to form a vortical flow. In this condition, the movable member 20 is pushed in the arrow mark M1 direction due to the exhaust pressure of the spouting flow. In addition, it lets the stopper 20c of the movable member 20 abut on the narrowing section 8N of the vortex chamber. At this time, the water film WF of the vortex chamber is formed along the circumferential wall 8W of the vortex chamber.

20 [0121] Next, FIG. 38 (b) shows the moment when the massage nozzle is pushed against the site subject to treatment (not illustrated). If the massage nozzle is pushed against the site subject to treatment while standing against the exhaust force of the spouting flow, the movable member 20 is moved in the direction shown by the arrow mark M2 and pushed into the vortex chamber 8. With the movable member 20 pushed into the vortex chamber 8 as described above, if the movable member 20 exists on the central axis ideally, it is assumed that it is well-balanced and maintains the existing style.

30 [0122] However, the movable member 20 is located eccentrically in

the radial direction (for example, in the arrow mark M3 direction) from the center of the vortex chamber due to various factors as shown FIG. 38 (c). As a factor to cause the movable member 20 to be located eccentrically as described above, the eccentricity due to deformation of the site subject to treatment 210 (not illustrated), the relative movement between the site subject to treatment 210 and the massage nozzle and the effect of the gravity of the movable member 20 are given. For example, if the movable member 20 is made of plastic and the like with lighter gravity than that of water, buoyancy is given to the movable member 20 (this massage nozzle can be for example, used with it immersed in water and hot water of a bathtub). As a result, as shown by the arrow mark M3 in FIG. 38 (c), the movable member 20 is moved perpendicularly and eccentrically located.

[0123] If the movable member 20 is eccentrically located in the vortex chamber 8 as described above, the exhaust force of the vortical flow effecting the movable member 20 does not become isotropic. That is, as shown in FIG. 38 (d), the one side of the movable member 20 is caused to be deeply immersed in the water film WF of the vortical flow. As a result, the exhaust force of the vortical flow effects the one side of the movable member 20 more strongly and the movable member 20 is caused to be inclined as shown by the arrow mark M4.

[0124] The movable member 20 rotates due to the rotational force of the vortical flow at a slant as described above. That is, the movable member 20 auto rotates around the central axis 20z. In addition, the central axis 20z rotates around the rotation axis Z while the central axis 20z maintains the inclined position to the central axis Z of the vortex chamber 8.

[0125] As described above, "precession movement" is given as a specific example of various movements of the movable member 20 of the massage nozzle 1. Thus, the "precession movement" of the movable member 20

while being located eccentrically from the vortical flow CF can provide physical vibration to the site subject to treatment 210. That is, the movable member 20 alternately effects the pressure force on the site subject to treatment pulled into the vortex chamber 8 due to the vortical suction force F from the circumference while rotating. In the sensory evaluation through sensory evaluation conducted by the inventor of the present invention, the movable member 20 performing the precession movement is applied to the site subject to treatment from the circumference, which causes vibration as shaking in the rotation direction of the vortical flow CF and in combination with the suction effect synergistically generates a highly-effective massage feeling. That is, according to the present invention, providing the movable member 20 can provide a comfortable and effective vibration effect and in addition, enables more effective suction massage.

[0126] For the vibration effect with which the movable member 20 provides the site subject to treatment, the inventor of the present invention measured using a high-speed video camera and a vibration pickup. As a result, the frequency of the vibration due to the movable member 20 was found to be about 10 to 40 Hz and the frequency of vibration tended to increase as water flow rate increases. According to the research thus far by the inventor of the present invention, the vibration frequency at which a person using the massage nozzle feels the most comfortable is several dozen hertz. According to the present embodiment, it was found that the vibration with this band range of frequency is obtained. In addition, these facts are the same as those of a massage nozzle with a guide section 10 as described below.

[0127] As described below in detail, the movable member 20 performs various movements in addition to the "precession movement" is some

cases. The inclination conditions of the movable member 20 and the mode of autorotation or orbital rotation vary depending on the size of the movable member 20 and the vortex chamber 8 and the configuration parameter such as size, shape and the like. Depending on combination of configuration parameters, the movable member 20 almost is not located eccentrically or inclined but only autorotates around the central axis 20z. In another case, the movable member 20 may orbit the central axis Z and may autorotate without being inclined and with being located eccentrically to the central axis Z. In addition, the movable member 20 does not autorotate but only orbits the central axis Z. Furthermore, the central axis 20z of the movable member 20 does not intersect with the central axis Z of the vortex chamber but maintains the inclined "twist" direction relationship and rotates and orbits. In the specification of the present invention, these movements are referred as the "similar movement" to the "precession movement".

[0128] FIG. 39 is a schematic sectional view describing another specific example to a movable member with which the massage nozzle 1 can be provided according to an embodiment of the present invention. That is, the movable member 20 of the present specific example has a rib 20d on a root of a stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference of a cylindrical ring section 20a. The ribs 20d are provided in semi-parallel with the autorotation direction of the movable member 20.

[0129] These ribs 20d have the effects to firmly receive the exhaust force moving toward the spouting port 7 of the vortical flow CF and increase the pressure to press the movable member 20 against the spouting port 7. As a result, it contributes to enhance the collisional stimulation and vibration-like stimulation.

[0130] In addition, according to the present invention, a movable

member as described above may be designed to be detachable to/from the main body of the massage nozzle 1. For example, in case of the massage nozzle 1 illustrated in FIGs. 25 to FIG. 28, some part of the narrowing section 8N can be detachable to/from the vortex section 2 and the movable member 20 may be replaced from there arbitrarily. Thus, the movable members 20 based on user's desired shape or size arbitrarily can be selected and classified into each user, providing users with a convenient use style.

[0131] FIGs. 40 to FIG. 42 are perspective views showing the massage nozzle as a second specific example of the present embodiment. FIG. 40 is a perspective view of the massage nozzle 1. FIG. 41 is a front view and FIG. 42 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 41. FIG. 43 is a perspective view showing the movable member 20 as the present specific example of invention. In these drawings, as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 25 to 39, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

[0132] The massage nozzle 1 of the present specific example is provided with the movable member 20 having a slightly longer whole length. As shown in FIG. 43, the movable member 20 has the cylindrical ring section 20a, the stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference at the back side and the second stopper 20e protruding from the outer circumference around the end of the ring section 20a. The second stopper 20e plays a role to prevent the movable member 20 from sinking into the vortex chamber 8. That is, as shown in FIG. 42, the outer circumference size X4 including the end of the second stopper 20e is designed to be formed in a larger size than that of the opening diameter X1 of the spouting port 7. In addition, as shown in FIG. 41 and 43, the stopper 20e may be designed to be placed in a semi-symmetrical manner to the central axis 20z, however, even if not placed in a semi-symmetrical manner, the movable member 20 has

only to be provided so that it is not sunk into the vortex chamber 8 from the spouting port 7.

[0133] Thus, the movable member 20 is not pressed into the vortex chamber 8 and the suction condition with the opening 20b of the movable member 20 in contact with the site subject to treatment is maintained even if the massage nozzle 1 is applied to the site subject to treatment.

[0134] FIG. 44 is a schematic view showing some part of the operation of the movable member 20 of the massage nozzle 1 of the present specific example.

10 That is, FIG. 44 (a) is a front view of the spouting port 7, FIG. 44 (b) is a side view of the spouting port 7, FIG. 44 (c) is a view of the spouting port 7 viewing from upper side and FIG. 44 (d) is a view of the spouting port 7 viewing from back side.

[0135] As shown in these drawings, also according to the present specific example, the movable member 20 maintains the inclined position to the rotation axis Z of the vortical flow and performs "precession movement" and the similar movements. However, according to the present specific example, the movable member 20 maintains the protruding position from the spouting port 7. Accordingly, if the suction massage is performed, the site subject to treatment 210 can undergo a shaking massage in a circumferential direction according to the "precession movement" of the movable member 20 and the similar movements while being sucked by the opening 20b of the movable member 20.

25 [0136] That is, according to the present specific example, in addition to the suction effect due to the vortical flow, the "precession movement" and the similar movements of the opening 20b provides the whole suction section with a shaking-like vibration to greatly promote the massage effect.

30 [0137] FIGs. 45 to 47 are schematic views of the massage nozzle as

a third example of the present embodiment. That is, FIG. 45 is a perspective view of the massage nozzle 1 and FIG. 46 and FIG. 47 are vertical sections of the massage nozzle 1. FIG. 48 is a perspective view showing the movable member 20. Also in these drawings, as to the same elements as described above in FIG. 25 to 44, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

[0138] According to the massage nozzle 1 of the present specific example, the movable member 20 having a longer whole length is provided to extend into the vortex chamber 8. As shown in FIG. 48, the movable member 20 has the cylindrical ring section 20a and the stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference. In addition, the ring section 20a is extended further backward from the stopper 20c and the extended section is provided with a plurality of side openings 20f.

[0139] As shown in FIG. 47, this movable member 20 is pressed into the vortex chamber 8 by the site subject to treatment (not illustrated) during operation. However, since the ring section 20a is longer, the rear end section abuts on the bottom surface 8R of the vortex chamber 8 and the circumferential wall 8W. At this time, the side opening 20f is formed at the ring section 20a, the water to be introduced from the water intake section 6 will not be blocked. In addition, the "precession movement" around the rotation axis Z and the similar movements are performed while rotating around the central axis 20z. As a result, the site subject to treatment undergoes suction effect and the suction section undergoes a shaking-like in a circumference direction to obtain a highly-effective massage effect.

[0140] In addition, according to the present specific example, arbitrarily setting the length of the ring section 20a can adjust the relative position between the movable member 20 and the spouting port 7. That is, among the sites subject to treatment to be sucked

into the inside from the spouting port 7, the ratio of a part which is sucked into the opening 20b of the movable member 20 and undergoes direct shaking-like vibration due to the "precession movement" and the similar movements can be arbitrarily set. If the length of the ring 20a is designed to be longer, since the movable member 20 more strongly comes in contact with the site subject to treatment, collisional stimulation and vibration-like stimulation can be provided more strongly.

[0141] Also according to the present specific example, the movable member 20 can be designed to be detachable to/from the main body of the massage nozzle 1. For example, some part of the narrowing section 8N can be detachable from the vortex section 2 and the movable member 20 may be replaced from there arbitrarily.

Thus, the length of the ring 20a movable member bases on user's desired shape or size arbitrarily can be selected and classified into each user, providing users with a convenient use style.

[0142] FIGs. 49 to FIG. 52 are schematic views showing the massage nozzle 1 as a fourth specific example of the present embodiment. That is, FIG. 49 is a perspective view of the massage nozzle 1, FIG. 50 a front view of FIG. 49 and FIG 51 and 52 are A-A sectional views of FIG. 50.

FIG. 53 is a perspective view of the movable member 20. That is, FIG. 53 (a) is a front view of the movable member 20 of the present example viewing from the direction of the spouting port 7 and the FIG. 53 (b) is a perspective view of the movable member 20 viewing from the back side (the direction of the vortex chamber 8). Also in these drawings, as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 25 to FIG. 48, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

[0143] According to the massage nozzle 1 of the present specific

example, the movable member 20 having the support shaft 20g protruding toward the vortex chamber 8 is provided. That is, as shown in FIG. 53, the movable member 20 has the cylindrical ring section 20a, the stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference, a plurality
 5 of side openings 20f provided on the back side of the stopper 20c and the support shaft 20g protruding toward the bottom side of the vortex chamber 8.

Meanwhile, on the bottom side of the vortex chamber 8, the protrusion section 8P protruding conically around the rotation axis Z is provided.

10 [0144] If this massage nozzle 1 is provided with water in an opened condition, as shown in FIG. 51, the movable member 20 is pressed forward due to the spouting pressure of the vortical flow to let the stopper 20c abut on the narrowing section 8N.

[0145] Meanwhile, when performing the massage while applying the
 15 massage nozzle 1 to the site subject to treatment, as shown in FIG. 52, the movable member 20 is pressed into the vortex chamber 8. At this time, the support shaft 20g abuts on the protrusion section 8P and the end of the support shaft 20g moves away from the rotation axis Z. That is, providing the protrusion section 8P and the support
 20 shaft 20g and letting them abut on each other enables the movable member 20 to be forcibly inclined. At this time, since the ring section 20a is provided with the side opening 20f, the water to be introduced from the water intake section 6 will not be blocked. In addition, while rotating around the support shaft 20g (central axis 20z) due
 25 to the vortical flow CF, the "precession movement" and the similar movements are performed. As a result, the site subject to treatment is sucked and the suction section undergoes shaking-like vibration in the circular direction at the same time to obtain a highly-effective massage effect.

30 [0146] According to the present specific example, providing the

support 20g and the protrusion section 8P enables the movable member 20 to be forcibly inclined to surely generate the "precession movement" and the similar movements.

[0147] In addition, also according to the present specific example, arbitrarily setting the lengths of the ring section 20a and the support shaft 20g can adjust the relative position between the opening movable member 20b and the spouting port 7. That is, if the length of the ring 20a is designed to be longer, since the movable member 20 more strongly comes in contact with the site subject to treatment, collisional stimulation and vibration-like stimulation can be provided more strongly.

[0148] FIGs. 54 to FIG. 57 are schematic views showing the massage nozzle 1 as a fifth specific example of the present embodiment. That is, FIG. 54 is a perspective view of the massage nozzle 1, and FIG. 55 is a front view of the massage nozzle 1, and FIG. 56 and FIG. 57 are A-A sectional views of the massage nozzle 1.

In addition, FIG. 58 is a perspective view of the movable member 20. Also in these drawings, as to the same elements as described above in FIG. 25 to 53, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

[0149] According to the massage nozzle 1 of the present specific example, a ring-shaped guide section 10 is provided outside of the spouting port 7 via the flange 9. The protrusion section 11 is provided at the end of the inner-circumference wall of the guide section 10. The inside diameter of the guide section 10 is designed to be larger than that of the spouting port 7 and is provided so that the vortical flow spouted from the spouting port 7 collides with the inner-circumference wall 10W of the guide section 10. Providing the guide section 10 like this can prevent the vortical flow CF spouted from the spouting port 7 from splashing in all directions.

[0150] Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 58, the movable member 20 has the cylindrical ring section 20a and the stopper 20c protruding in a plate-shaped manner circumferentially from the bottom. As the protrusion section 11 provided in the guide 10 of the massage nozzle
5 abuts on the stopper 20c of the movable member 20, it is unlikely that this movable member 20 is detached from the guide section 10 during normal use.

In this case, as shown in FIG. 56, the movable member 20 may have some part of the end of the ring section 20a which is protruding
10 from the end of the guide section 10 in a condition that the stopper 20c abuts on the protrusion section 11 or in this condition, the end of the ring section 20a may not be designed to protrude from the end of the guide section 10. As described below, even if the movable member 20 is not protruding, various effects such as a vibration
15 effect and the like by applying the movable member 20 to the site subject to treatment being sucked can be obtained.

[0151] As to the description of the above operation, as shown in FIG. 57, in an opened condition, the movable member 20 abuts on the protrusion section 11 of the guide section 10 depending on the pressure
20 due to the vortical flow CF. At this time, the vortical flow CF is spouted from the clearance between the movable member 20 and the guide 10. In addition, if the water amount is large, some part of the vortical flow CF is spouted from the movable member 20b of the movable member 20.

25 [0152] Meanwhile, in a condition where the site subject to treatment 210 undergoes suction massage, the movable member 20 is pressed into the guide section 10 and is greatly eccentrically located and performs the "precession movement" with a large amplitude and the similar movements as well as autorotation.

30 FIG. 59 is a schematic view describing the movement of the movable

member 20. That is, the same drawing shows the change in style of the movable member 20, FIGs. 59 (a) to (d) are front views, FIGs. 59 (e) to (h) are side views. As shown in these drawings, the movable member 20 performs the "precession movement" changing the inclination direction around the rotation axis Z of the vortical flow CF and the similar movements. However, according to the present embodiment, the eccentric amount of the movable member 20 can be designed to be larger by placing the movable member 20 in the guide section 10 having a larger inside diameter to obtain vibration with large amplitude.

[0153] FIG. 60 and 61 are schematic views showing the change in the position of the movable member 20 within the guide section 10. That is, FIGs. 60 (a) to (d) are schematic views showing the guide section and the movable member 20 viewing from the front. FIGs. 60 (e) to (h) are schematic views showing the guide section 10 and the movable member 20 viewing from the side. FIG. 61 is a schematic view showing the guide section and the movable member 20 viewing from above of slope. In addition, in order to simplify the illustration in these drawings, the protrusion section 11 of the guide section 10 was intentionally omitted.

[0154] As shown in these drawings, according to the present embodiment, since the inside dimensions of the guide section 10 are slightly larger than the outside dimensions of the movable member 20, the eccentric amount of the movable member 20 becomes larger in the guide section 10 in association with the "precession movement" and the similar movements. For example, in the conditions shown in FIGs. 60 (a) and (e), the movable member 20 is located eccentrically to the upper end facing the drawing in the guide section 10. Meanwhile, in the conditions shown in FIGs. 60 (c) and (j), the movable member 20 is located eccentrically to the lower end facing the drawing in

the guide section 10. As described above, the movable member 20 is located eccentrically in the guide section 10 and changes the position every moment, which brings about the "precession movement" with large vibration and the similar movements. At this time, since the stopper 20c is formed in a plate-shaped manner, the movable member 20 can be smoothly moved in the guide section 10.

[0155] As a result, the amplitude with which the site subject to treatment is provided becomes larger. That is, the site subject to treatment is greatly shaken in the guide section 10 in association with the operation of the movable member 20, which can promote the massage effect due to vibration furthermore.

[0156] In addition, when a ring-shaped guide section 10 is provided as the present embodiment, if the length of the guide section 10 (the distance between the spouting port 7 and the protrusion section 11 in FIG. 56) is too short, since a space for the movable member 20 to be inclined toward the central axis of the vortex chamber 8 becomes narrower to prevent the contact in with the site subject to treatment, causing the stimulation due to vibration to be reduced in some cases. Meanwhile, if the length of the guide section 10 is too long, since the movable member 20 steps back in the direction of the spouting port 7 to decrease the collisional stimulation and cause the movable member 20 to be inclined greatly and the suction region to be reduced, resulting in lack of the stimulation due to vibration.

[0157] An example of the tests conducted by the inventor of the present invention is described. When 3 types of guide sections 10 having 15 mm, 25 mm and 35 mm length with the thickness of the stopper 20c of the movable member set to 2 mm, the length of ring 20a set to 10 mm (12 mm if including the stopper 20c) are used, the most favorable massage feeling was obtained in the massage nozzle with the guide

section 10 having the 25 mm length.

[0158] Also according to the present embodiment, the sections between the vortex section 2 and the flange 9, and between the flange 9 and the guide section 10 may be designed detachably. For example, if the section between the vortex section 2 and the flange 9 is detachable, the flange 9 (including the guide section 10) can be arbitrarily replaced and desired suction force and feel of simulation due to vibration can be selected by a user. In addition, it becomes easier to attach/detach and replace a movable member 20 if the section between the flange 9 and the guide section 10 is designed detachably.

[0159] As a mechanism for attachment/detachment of these flange 9 and guide 10 and the like, for example, various types of mechanism such as a screw fitting, fitting mechanism between L-shaped groove and protrusion and the like can be used. However, in order to prevent detachment and looseness due to the vortical flow, it is preferable that a mechanism fixes (tightens) the water-spray plate in the same direction of that of the vortical flow.

Since it is only natural that a general user turns clockwise to tighten, the water intake section 6 is preferably provided so that the vortical flow is turned clockwise. Thus, it is easy to attach/detach and can prevent inadvertent detachment due to the vortical flow.

[0160] Next, variations of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention.

FIG. 62 is a schematic perspective view showing a first variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle 1 having the guide section 10.

That is, according to the present variation, the movable member 20 has the semi-cylindrical ring section 20a and the stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference at the back side. In case of the present variation, the stopper 20c serves as an impeller,

therefore, it becomes easier to rotate due to the vortical force of the vortical flow. This movable member 20 is suitable for a massage nozzle described below in FIG. 77.

[0161] FIG. 63 is a schematic perspective view showing a second variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle having the guide section 10.

That is, according to the present variation, as shown in FIG. 58, the movable member 20 has the cylindrical ring section 20a and the stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference thereof circumferentially in a plate-shaped manner. In addition, according to the present variation, a supplemental opening 20m is provided in some part of the ring section 20a. Providing the supplemental opening 20m like this causes the force due to the vortical flow CF effecting the movable member 20 to be nonuniform facing the circumferential direction. As a result, slightly-random vibration can be generated to enable the massage effect due to vibration to increase.

[0162] FIG. 64 is a schematic perspective view showing a third variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle 1 having the guide section 10.

Also according to the present variation, as shown in FIG. 58, the movable member 20 has the cylindrical ring section 20a and the stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference thereof circumferentially in a plate-shaped manner. In addition, according to the present variation, the impeller 20i protruding from the ring section 20a to the inside is provided. Providing the impeller 20i like this strengthens the vortical flow CF effecting the movable member 20 to promote the rotational movement. At the same time, providing the stimulation by contact of these impellers 20i to the site subject to treatment sucked from the opening 20b enables the vibration massage

effect to further increase.

[0163] Fig. 65 is a schematic perspective view showing a fourth variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle 1 having the guide section 10. Also according to the present variation, as shown in FIG. 58, the movable member 20 has the cylindrical ring section 20a and the stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference thereof circumferentially in a plate-shaped manner. In addition, according to the present variation, the notch 20j whose some part is cut facing the circumferential direction is provided.

10 [0164] Providing the notch 20j like this causes the force due to the vortical flow CF effecting the movable member 20 to be nonuniform facing the circumferential direction. As a result, slightly-random vibration can be generated to enable the massage effect due to vibration to increase.

15 [0165] FIG. 66 is a schematic perspective view showing a fifth variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle 1 having the guide section 10. Also according to the present variation, as shown in FIG. 58, the movable member 20 has the cylindrical ring section 20a and the stopper 20c protruding from the outer circumference thereof circumferentially in a plate-shaped manner. However, according to the present variation, the stopper does not protrude in a uniform width facing the circumferential direction and the protrusion amount is biased. That is, the ring section 20a is located eccentrically to the plate-shaped stopper 20c.

25 [0166] According to the present movable member 20, since the ring section 20a is located eccentrically, the amplitude of the vibration with which the site subject to treatment is provided in accordance with rotation of the movable member 20. That is, the massage effect due to vibration can be further increased. According to the present specific example, even if rotating the movable member 20 with the

30

central axis 20z almost in parallel with the central axis Z of the vortex chamber without letting the movable member perform the precession movement, a favorable massage effect can be obtained. That is, if the movable member 20 is rotated around the central axis Z of the vortex chamber, the ring section 20a located eccentrically provides a strong vibration-like stimulation to the site subject to treatment. As a result, a strong "kneading relax effect" can be obtained.

[0167] FIG. 67 is a schematic perspective view showing a sixth variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle 1 having the guide section 10.

According to the present variation, the movable member 20 has a plate-shaped stopper 20c and a plurality of protrusions 20h protruding from its main surface. Providing the protrusions 20h like this can provide the site subject to treatment with a strong stimulation. That is, as described above in FIGs. 54 to 61, if the movable member 20 performs the "precession movement" or the similar movements in an eccentric manner, a plurality of protrusions 20h will provide the site subject to treatment with a strong vibration depression force to obtain a highly-effective massage effect.

[0168] FIG. 68 (a) is a schematic perspective view showing a seventh variation of a movable member which can be used for the massage nozzle 1 having the guide section 10 and FIG. 68 (b) is a vertical section of FIG. 68 (a).

According to the present variation, the movable member 20 has a semi-conical side. According to the present specific example, among the conical side, some part which abuts on the protrusion section 11 of the guide section 10 serves as the stopper 20c and the downstream side (front) becomes the ring section 20a.

[0169] The movable member of the present specific example does not

have to be equipped with a collar-shaped stopper, carrying the advantage that the structure is simple and easy to manufacture.

[0170] In addition to the movable members described above, according to the present invention, various movable members can be used. For example, various types of movable members which are unaxisymmetric in weight can be used as well as the movable members illustrated in FIGs. 63, 65 and 66. If these movable members are used, as described above in FIG. 38, it becomes easier for the movable member to be located eccentrically to the central axis Z to obtain a vibration effect surely.

[0171] Furthermore, as a material for the movable member 20, in addition to plastic, ceramics and metal, for example, flexible materials such as a rubber and the like can be used. If a rubber is used, impact and vibration with which the site subject to treatment is provided becomes milder, complying with the demand of a user who does not like intensive stimulation.

[0172] In addition, if the movable member is made of a flexible material such as a rubber and the like, it becomes easier to deform, carrying the advantage that the movable member can be easily inserted into the guide section 10 of the massage nozzle or the vortex chamber 8. However, according to the prototype test by the inventor of the present invention, if the material for the movable member is too soft, this brought about a problem in that the rotation movement was not performed smoothly and the movable member 20 jumped out of the spouting port 7 and guide section 10 in some cases. Although it depends on the shape and size of the movable member 20, for example, when using the materials having the 50 or 60 hardness, favorable results were not obtained, when using the materials having the 70 hardness, almost favorable results were obtained and when using the materials having the 80 or 90 hardness, favorable results were

obtained.

[0173] In addition, some part of the stopper 20c may be made of a hard materials such as plastic and the like and the end part of the ring section 20a (which comes in contact with a human body) may be made of flexible materials such as a rubber and the like. Thus, this ensures not only rotation movement but also provides mild stimulation.

[0174] Meanwhile, various movable members described above can be detachable to/from the main body of the massage nozzle 1. For example, in case of the massage nozzle 1 illustrated in FIGs. 54 to 57, the guide section 10 can be detachable out of the flange 9 and the movable member 20 may be replaced from there arbitrarily.

Thus, the movable members 20 bases on user's desired shape or size arbitrarily can be selected and classified into each user, providing users with a convenient use style.

[0175] FIGs. 69 to 71 are schematic views showing the massage nozzle as a sixth specific example of the present embodiment. That is, FIG. 69 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle 1, and FIG. 70 is a front view showing the massage nozzle 1 and FIG. 71 is an A-A sectional view of FIG. 70.

In addition, FIG. 72 is a perspective view showing the movable member 20. Also in these drawings, as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 25 to 68, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

[0176] Also in the massage nozzle 1 of the present specific example, the guide section 10 is provided outside of the spouting port 7 via the flange 9. The circumferentially slightly-protrusion section 13 is provided around the end of the inner-circumference wall of the guide section 10.

[0177] Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 72, the movable member 20 has the cylindrical ring section 20a and the stopper 20c protruding in

a plate-shaped manner circumferentially from the bottom. As the stopper 20c abuts on the protrusion section 13 provided at the end of the guide section 10, this prevents the movable member 20 from detaching from the guide section 10. A plurality of water-discharging

5 holes 20k are provided in the stopper 20c of the movable member 20.

[0178] According to the massage nozzle 1 of the present specific example, the vortical flow CF can be prevented from splashing in an opened condition (not letting the massage nozzle touch on the site subject to treatment) by providing the movable member 20 with

10 a plurality of water-discharging holes 20k. That is, as shown in FIG. 71, in an opened condition, the pressure due to the vortical flow CF causes the movable member 20 to abut on the protrusion section 13 provided in the end of the guide section. In addition, the vortical

15 flow CF rotating around the inner-circumference wall 10W of the guide section 10 collides with the stopper 20c of the movable member 20 and is spouted forward in a shower-like manner from a plurality of water-discharging holes 20k. That is, the water-discharging holes

20 20k provided in the movable member 20 take the flow-adjustment effect to suppress the vortical component included in the vortical flow CF. As a result, this massage nozzle 1 can be used as a general showerhead.

[0179] In addition, if the spouting amount from the water-discharging holes 20k is insufficient, as shown by the arrow mark C2, the vortical flow CF is to be overflowed from the opening 20b of the movable member

25 20. However, also in this case, if the water flow shown by the arrow mark C2 is not too strong, since the vortical flow CF will be blocked by a shower-like water film shown by the water flow A1, spouted water will not splash in all directions.

[0180] Meanwhile, in a condition where massage is performed while

30 applying to the site subject to treatment, as described in FIGs.

25 to 67, the movable member 20 performs the precession movement and the similar movements with located eccentrically in the guide section 10. As a result, the site subject to treatment undergoes the vibration effect with a shaking, enabling a highly-effective
 5 massage in combination with the suction massage and vibration effect.

[0181] FIGs. 73 to 76 are schematic views showing the massage nozzle as a seventh specific example of the present embodiment. That is, FIG. 73 is a perspective view of the massage nozzle 1, FIG. 74 is a front view showing the massage nozzle 1, FIG. 75 is an A-A sectional
 10 view of FIG. 74 and FIG. 76 is an A-A line sectional view showing the condition where the movable member 20 is removed. Also in these drawings, as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 25 to 72, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

[0182] According to the massage nozzle 1 of the present specific
 15 example, holding claws 15 protrude out of the spouting port 7 as a plurality of protrusions via the flange 9. The holding claws 15 have the claw section 16 at the end as a protrusion protruding inward.

[0183] Meanwhile, the movable member 20 has the same shape as shown in FIG. 58, the cylindrical ring section 20a and the stopper 20c
 20 protruding in a plate-shaped manner circumferentially from the bottom. As the stopper 20c abuts on the claw 16 provided at the end of the holding claw 15, this prevents the movable member 20 from detaching from the massage nozzle 1. Since the stopper 20c is formed in a plate-shaped, the movable member 20 can be moved smoothly inside
 25 of the holding claw 15.

[0184] In addition, the movable member 20, as shown in FIG. 75, may have the ring section 20a whose end protrudes out of the end of the holding claw 15 in a condition that the stopper 20c abuts on the claw section 16, or in the same condition as described above, the
 30 end of the ring section 20a may not be designed to protrude from

the holding claw 15. As described below, even if the movable member 20 does not protrude, various effects such as the vibration effect and the like by applying the movable member 20 to the sucked site subject to treatment can be obtained.

5 [0185] Also in the massage nozzle of the present specific example, in an opened condition, as shown in FIG. 75, the movable member 20 is affected by the pressure of the vortical flow CF, causing the stopper 20c to abut on the claw section 16 of the holding claw 15. In addition, when the massage nozzle 1 is applied to the site subject
10 to treatment, the movable member 20 is pressed backward to start to rotate due to the vortical force of the vortical flow CF. At this time, letting the movable member 20 perform eccentric or inclined "precession movement" and the similar movements in a space surrounded by holding claws 15 can provide a physical vibration to the site
15 subject to treatment.

Also according to the present specific example, a depressing effect by applying a plurality of holding claws 15 to the site subject to treatment can be obtained at the same time.

[0186] In addition, although the cases where the movable member 20
20 having the shape illustrated in FIG. 58 is provided are shown in FIGs. 73 to 76, the present invention is not limited to this specific example and various shaped movable members can be used as well as the movable members illustrated in FIG. 63 and 64.

[0187] (Third Embodiment)

25 Next, as a third embodiment of the present invention, a massage nozzle in combination with the above-described first and second embodiments described above.

FIG. 77 is a front view showing a massage nozzle according to an embodiment of the present invention.

30 In addition, FIG. 78 and FIG. 79 are perspective views showing the

massage nozzle of the embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 80 is a perspective view showing the movable member which the massage nozzle of the present embodiment is provided with and FIGs.

81 to 83 are A-A line sectional views of FIG. 77. In these drawings,
5 as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 1 to 76, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

[0188] According to the present specific example, the movable member 20 is provided in the guide section 10. Since the movable member 20 is not fixed, it can freely move in a space regulated by the flange
10 9, guide 10 and water-spray plate 12.

In addition, the present invention is not limited to this specific example, as described above in FIGs. 1 to 7, the movable member 20 can be provided even in the massage nozzle without the guide section 10. That is, as shown in FIGs. 1 to FIG. 7, in case that the water-spray
15 plate 12 is provided at the end of the spouting port 7, providing the movable member 20 in the vortex chamber 8 can obtain each type of effects as described below in the same manner.

As shown in FIG. 80, the movable member 20 has the semi-plate-shaped stopper 20c which has an opening in the center, the cylindrical 20a
20 rinsing from the opening end. That is, the same movable member 20 as shown in the FIG. 58 is provided. Since the stopper 20c is designed to be larger than the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12, it will not be detached out of the opening 12b during normal use. The outside dimensions of the stopper 20c are specified so that the
25 water-spray holes 12a are not virtually blocked.

[0189] In addition, as shown in FIG. 82, if the maximum outside dimensions X3 of stopper 20c is designed to be larger than the radius X2 of the opening 12b of the water-spray plate, it is unlikely that the movable member 20 detaches out of the guide section 10 to enable
30 a user to more easily handle.

[0190] The use conditions of the massage nozzle 1 of the present embodiment are described while referring to FIG. 81. If water is fed to the massage nozzle 1 from the water-supply means (not illustrated), a vortical flow CF is formed in the vortex chamber 8. This vortical flow CF rotates from the spouting port 7 along the inner-circumference wall 10W of the guide section 10 and reaches the water-spray plate 12. At this time, the movable member 20 abuts on the back side of the water-spray plate 12 due to the pressure of the vortical flow CF to let the cylindrical ring 20a protrude outside of the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12. Also at this time, the movable member 20 undergoes semi-uniform depressing pressure moving from the inner-circumference wall 10W to the center and is placed semi-concentrically with the rotation axis Z of the vortical flow CF. That is, the movable member 20 abuts on the back side of the water-spray plate 12 at almost the same distance viewing from the inner-circumference wall 10W of the guide section.

[0191] At this time, the stopper 20c virtually does not block the water-spray holes 12a provided in the water-spray plate 12 and the vortical flow CF which reached the water-spray plate 12 is spouted in a shower-like manner from the water-spray holes 12a. In addition, providing the movable member 20 enables the opening 12b of the water-spray plate to be designed to be virtually small and the splash of the vortical flow to be further efficiently suppressed. That is, in the conditions as shown in FIG. 81, the size of the opening of the water-spray plate is equal to the size of the opening of the stopper 20c. That is, the opening of the water-spray plate 12 can be designed to be smaller. As a result, this strengthens the "dam" effect to block the splash of the vortical flow and further surely can suppress water from splashing from the opening of the water-spray plate (opening of the ring section 20a) as described above in FIG.

21.

[0192] Furthermore, in a condition where the movable member 20 is placed as shown in FIG. 81, the thickness of the stopper 20c has the same effect as that of the circumferential protrusion section 15 as described above in FIG. 22 and FIG. 23.

Meanwhile, the vortical flow flowed in the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12 is spouted in the arrow mark C1 direction in FIG. 81, however, since the vortical flow collides with the internal wall of the ring 20a to suppress the vortical component, splashing at a wider angle can be prevented.

As described above, providing the movable member 20 can suppress the vortical flow from splashing from the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12 on an opened spouted condition furthermore.

[0193] In this condition, a negative region due to vortical flow CF is formed inside the ring section 20a. In addition, when letting the site subject to treatment 210 get close to it, as shown in FIG. 82, the site subject to treatment 210 is sucked into the ring section 20a to undergo massage. At this time, the water flow C1 flowed from the inside of the ring section 20a forms the water film between the site subject to treatment 210 and the end of the ring section 20a to protect the site subject to treatment 210. In addition, the site subject to treatment 210 undergoes depressing pressure due to the water flow A1 spouted from the water-spray holes 12a provided outside of that to promote the massage effect furthermore.

[0194] In addition, if a user strengthens the force to press the massage nozzle 1, the movable member 20 stands against the pressure of the vortical flow CF and goes backward to enable the site subject to treatment 210 to be sucked more widely by the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12. At this time, as described above in FIG. 12, the site subject to treatment 210 undergoes depressing pressure due

to the water flow A1 and B1 and in addition the film formed by the those water protects the site subject to treatment 210.

That is, in a condition where the movable member 20 is pressed into the guide section 10 (or the vortex chamber 8), the area of the opening to the water-spray plate can be expanded and the suction effect (bioeffect) can be enhanced. At the same time, since the water amount (B1) to be flowed from the opening of the water-spray plate increases, the effect to form the water film in front of the water-spray plate 12 increases to improve the movability of the nozzle.

As can be seen if comparing with the conditions shown in FIG. 81, providing the movable member 20 enables the opening of the water-spray plate to be smaller on an opened spouting condition and to be larger during suction massage. These conditions can be automatically changed depending on the use conditions.

[0195] Also at this time, the movable member 20 rotates and vibrates due to the vortical effect of the vortical flow CF to provide physical stimulation to the site subject to treatment 210. For this reason, the site subject to treatment 210 undergoes stimulation from the movable member 20 in addition to the "twisting" and "vibration" due to the vortical flow CF to promote the massage effect.

[0196] That is, as shown in FIG. 84, slightly pressing the massage nozzle 1 on the site subject to treatment causes the movable member 20 to press against the pressure of the vortical flow CF, go back, perform the "precession movement" or similar movements while being located eccentrically. As a result, this provides vibration with shaking to the site subject to treatment 210 to enhance the massage effect.

[0197] FIG. 85 is a photo showing a splash-prevention effect due to movable member 20. In addition, the massage nozzle 1 used here has the same configuration parameter as described above in FIG. 13

except for the following points, in which the length of guide section 10 is 25 mm and the diameter of the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12 is 60 mm ϕ . At this time, the diameter of the stopper 20c of the movable member 20 is set to 62 mm ϕ , the diameter of the opening is set to 44 mm ϕ , the outer circumference of the ring section 20a is set to 48 mm ϕ and the inner circumference is set to 44 mm ϕ .

[0198] FIG. 85 (a) shows a case where the movable member 20 is not provided. At this time, as described above in FIG. 21 (b), from the vortical flow spouted from the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12, it is found that there is a lot of the splashing element.

[0199] FIG. 85 (b) shows a case where the movable member 20 is provided. Providing the movable member 20 suppresses the vortical component of the vortical flow to be spouted from the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12 and shows that the bundled spouting flow less splashing is obtained. In this condition, letting the massage nozzle 1 get close to the site subject to treatment 210 can perform a highly-effective suction massage as described above in FIG. 82 or FIG. 83.

[200] FIG. 86 is a schematic sectional view showing the variation of the massage nozzle having the water-spray plate 12 and the movable member 20. That is, in this variation, the circumferential protrusion section 15 is provided on the back side of the water-spray plate 12 as well as the movable member 20 provided. As described in FIGS. 22 to 24, providing the circumferential protrusion section 15 can adjust

the balance between the water flow A1 to be spouted from the water-spray holes 12a and the water flow B1 to be spouted from the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12. That is, this can prevent splashing in an opened spouting condition while adjusting the effect of vortical flow due to suction massage in a well-balanced manner.

[0201] In addition, providing the movable member 20 furthermore can satisfy both of splash prevention and promotion of the massage effect due to suction massage at a higher level.

[0202] In addition, if the movable member 20 is provided, in order to surely suppress the vortical flow CF from splashing, it is necessary to let the vortical flow CF to be spouted from the spouting port 7 collide with the stopper 20c. For this purpose, as shown in FIG. 86, when half of the difference between the diameter of the spouting port 7 and the diameter of the opening of the stopper 20c is determined as $L2$, the angle of the water flow A to be spouted from the spouting port 7 to the face including the spouting port 7 is determined as θ , it is preferable that the guide section 10 is formed as protruding as the length to the above-mentioned stopper 20c viewing from the above-mentioned spouting port in an opened spouting condition is ($L2 \times \tan \theta$) or more). The above-mentioned "opened spouting condition" shows conditions where the vortical flow is spouted without the massage nozzle 1 applied to the site subject to treatment. At this time, the stopper 20c of the movable member 20 is located almost on the vortex chamber 8 and is in a condition as abutting on the back side of the water-spray plate 12 and the circumferential protrusion section 15.

[0203] In addition, in FIGs. 77 to 86, the example where the ring section 20a of the movable member 20 is semi-cylindrical is given, however, the present invention is not limited to this example. That is, the ring section 20a may be formed as "expanding toward the end", on the contrary, may be formed as "narrowing toward the end". If the ring section 20a is formed as expanding, the opening of the stopper 20c is smaller than the opening at the end of ring section 20a. Meanwhile, if the ring section 20c is formed as narrowing, the opening of the stopper 20c is larger than the opening of the end of the ring

section 20a. In both cases, it is preferable that the above related equation is judged based on the opening of the stopper 20c.

[0204] In addition, except for the above examples, various types of movable members 20 according the 2nd embodiment can be used.

5 [0205] FIG. 87 is a schematic sectional view showing a second variation of the massage nozzle where the water-spray plate 12 and movable member 20 are provided. That is, according to the present variation, the movable member 20 is located eccentrically to the water-spray plate 12 by a spring 18. Thus, the movable member 20 is positioned
10 in the center not to block the water-spray holes 12a without loads and maintained while abutting on the back side of the water-spray plate 12. That is, providing the spring 18 enables the movable member 20 to surely abut on the water-spray plate 12 when being spouted in an opened condition to obtain the flow-adjustment effect with
15 the movable member 20.

[0206] In addition, when performing suction massage, slightly pressing on the site subject to treatment 210 enables the suction massage via the ring section 20a as shown in FIG. 82. Further slightly pressing on causes the movable member 20 to stand against the pressure of
20 the spring 18 and vortical flow CF and go backward and enables the wide-ranged suction massage via the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12 as shown in 83.

[0207] In addition, according to the present invention, the position of the movable member 20 may be adjustable using a mechanical vertical
25 adjustment mechanism instead of letting the movable member 20 be located eccentrically by the spring 18. That is, proving the movable member 20 in the guide section 10 enables the position to be adjusted arbitrarily by a lever or a button, the condition shown in FIG. 81 and 82 and the condition shown in FIG. 83 or the half between the
30 above-mentioned conditions to be maintained. In addition, it is

recommended to provide a mechanism to be positioned in the center as not letting the stopper 20c block the water-spray holes 12a in a condition where the movable member 20 abuts on the water-spray plate 12.

5 [0208] Next, the results of measured suction pressure of the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention are hereinafter described.

[0209] FIGs. 88 to 92, FIG. 93 and 94 are schematic views showing two types of massage nozzles 1 prototyped and evaluated by the inventor of the present invention.

10 That is, FIG. 88 is a perspective view of the massage nozzle 1 (sample 1), FIG. 89 is a front view, FIG. 91 is a side view, FIG. 92 (a) is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 89 and FIG. 92 (b) is a schematic view showing the shape of the water intake section 6.

FIG. 93 is a perspective view showing the massage nozzle 1 of the
15 sample 2, FIG. 94 is a front view, FIG. 95 is a top view, FIG. 96 is a side view and FIG. 97 is an A-A line sectional view of FIG. 94. In these drawings, as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 1 to 87, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

20 [0210] The massage nozzle 1 of the sample 1 shown in FIGs. 88 to 92 has the water-spray plate 12 and movable member 20, and the massage nozzle 1 of the sample 2 shown in FIGs. 93 to 97 has the water-spray plate 12 but does not have the movable member.

In these massage nozzles of the sample 1 and 2, the nozzle main body
25 i.e., the vortex section 2 and the connection 4 are formed in an integrated condition with an opaque resin. In addition, the flange 9, guide section 10 and the water-spray plate 12 are formed in an integrated condition with a transparent resin, which are adhered to the main body (vortex section 2) with adhesive.

30 [0211] Meanwhile, the movable member 20 of the massage nozzle of

the sample 1 is formed by a rubber. As the size of each component is shown in FIG. 92, the outside dimension of the stopper 20c of the movable member is 64 mm while the inside diameter of the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12 is 58 mm. Using rubber for this movable member 20 makes it easy to be flexibly deformed and possible to insert into the guide section 10 and take out of the guide section 10 via the opening 12b.

[0212] In addition, as described below while referring to FIG. 101, the water intake section 6 is formed as the width (11.8 mm) in the parallel direction with the rotation axis than the width (3.8 mm) in the vertical direction to the rotation axis of the vortical flow CF viewing from the opposed position to the water-intake direction. Employing an oblong shape like this enables the vortical flow CF to be generated efficiently. In addition, since a rubber-made stopper 2S is adhered on the back side of the vortex section 2, it is formed as easy-to-hold for a user and suitable for their hands.

[0213] Meanwhile, 40 pieces of water-spray holes 12a having 4 mm of diameter are provided in the water-spray plate 12. The diameter of the circle (pitch circle diameter: P. C. D.) of the center of the water-spray holes 12a forms is 66 mm. As can be seen in FIG. 92, when the movable member 20 is located in the center of the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12, the stopper 20c of the movable member overlaps the water-spray holes 12a by about 1 mm.

In the massage nozzle of the sample 1 as above configured, the spouting condition was checked, as a result, it was found that a favorable shower spouting was performed. That is, even if the stopper 20c of the movable member is slightly overlapped with the water-spray holes 12a, it was found that the water-spray holes 12a are not virtually blocked. Forming the stopper 20c of the movable member in a larger size enable the movable member 20 to be surely pushed forward due

to the water flow of the vortical flow CF in a condition where the massage nozzle 1 is spouted in the atmosphere (in an opened spouting condition).

[0214] In addition, even in the condition where the central axis of the movable member 20 is misaligned with the rotation axis, it is unlikely that a "clearance" is produced between the stopper 20c and the opening 12b of the water-spray plate 12. That is, it ensures the effect of the "dam" due to the stopper 20c. As a result, the flow-adjustment effect by discharging from the water-spray holes 12a can be surely obtained.

In addition, since the movable member receives the force moving toward the front of the nozzle, the vibration stimulation to the site subject to treatment can be surely ensured.

[0215] In addition, if the stopper 20c is formed in a larger size, it is easier that some part affects the vortical flow CF. That is, the motion of the movable member 20 changes the direction of the vortical flow CF and also enables the suction region to be changed dynamically. That is, with the motion of the movable member 20, the distribution of the negative region (suction region) is changed and accompanying the vibration effect and twisting effect promote the massage effect furthermore.

[0216] The suction pressure of these massage nozzles was measured by the inventor of the present invention.

FIG. 98 is a schematic view showing a measurement method performed by the inventor of the present invention.

That is, a pressure-reception plate 300 having a small hole 300a was provided in the front of the massage nozzle 1 to measure the pressure - P at this small hole using a manometer. In addition, measurement was performed with the massage nozzle 1 immersed into the water and the interval between the front side of the water-spray plate 12 and

the pressure-reception plate 300 was set to 7 mm in both the samples 1 and 2. In addition, 90 mm square material was used for the pressure-reception plate 300 and the small hole 300a was set to 2 mm as a diameter. In addition, in this measurement, the movable member

5 20 was rotated within the guide section 10 as shown in FIG. 98(b). In addition, the small 300a is provided in the center of the pressure-reception plate 300 and is placed to comply with the central axis of the massage nozzle 1. Also in this measurement, the flow rate Q and pressure P supplied to the massage nozzle 1 were measured.

10 [0217] FIG. 99 is a P-Q graphical representation showing a relationship between the flow rate Q and the pressure P supplied to each sample. At this time, even after the water-spray plate 12 was removed to let the guide section 10 exposed and even after the guide 10 and the flange 9 were removed to let the spouting port 7 exposed, almost

15 the same P-Q graphical representation was obtained.

That is, even if adding the flange 9, guide 10, water-spray plate 12, movable member 20 and the like, it was found that the pressure loss hardly increase. This shows that the pressure loss in the massage nozzle 1 is caused mainly by the forming of the vortical flow CF

20 in the vortex chamber 8 and the decrease in efficiency by providing the water-spray plate 12 and the movable member 20 is greatly low.

[0218] FIG. 100 is a graphical representation showing a suction pressure measured at the small hole 300a of the pressure-reception plate 300. In this graphical representation, triangle and square

25 plots show the actually-measured values of the sample and a curved line is presented based on the quadratic curve approximation.

[0219] In case of the massage nozzles 1 of the samples 1 and 2, with the flow rate in the range from 17 to 28 liters, the suction pressure from 3000 to 9000 Pascals was obtained to achieve a favorable suction

30 feeling.

As a result of sensory evaluations conducted by a plurality of subjects at the same time, it was found that the movable member 20 tends to move but not provide stimulation sufficiently when the flow rate is less than 10 liters per minute, meanwhile, the movable member

5 20 tends to move vigorously and provide a strong stimulation due to shear stress of rotation when the flow rate is 43 liters or more per minute. From the synthetic judgment of sensory evaluations by many subjects, many opinions say that an excessive stimulation was obtained when the flow rate is set to 15 liters or more per minute.

10 In addition, a water-supply pump having 50 to 200 watts or the like is used often in a normal household. From these standpoints, the upper limit of the flow rate is about 30 liters per minute.

[0220] The water-supply pump with high output power generates a somewhat noisy sound, therefore, it is not suitable for household

15 use. However, it can be used for commercial use at aesthetic salon, medical use and the like, making it possible to provide a highly-effective massage effect and bioeffect, and strong feeling of stimulation due to larger amount of flow rate.

[0221] (Fourth Embodiment)

20 Next, as a fourth embodiment of the present invention, other characteristics to be added to the massage nozzle of the first to third embodiments are hereinafter described.

[0222] First, the shape of the water intake section 6 of the massage nozzle 1 of the embodiments 1 to 3 according to the present invention

25 is described. That is, according to the present invention, in order to obtain a strong suction force, it is important to efficiently generate a vortical flow CF along the circumferential wall 8W in the vortex chamber 8. For this purpose, the method to form the opening of the water intake section 6 oblongly is effective.

30 [0223] FIG. 101 is a schematic view showing the massage nozzle 1

formed by this method.

[0224] That is, FIG. 101 (a) is the same sectional view as shown in FIG. 4 and FIG. 101 (b) is a D-D line sectional view.

As shown in FIG. 101, this massage nozzle is formed as the width
5 W1 in parallel with the rotation axis Z is larger than the width
W2 in a vertical direction to the rotation axis Z of the vortical
flow CF, when viewing from the opposed direction to the water-entry
direction (arrow mark S) into the vortex chamber 8. In other words,
this massage nozzle is formed as the width W1 of the water intake
10 section 6 which is vertical against the water-entry direction (arrow
mark S) to the vortex chamber 8 and is located along the direction
in parallel with the rotation axis Z of the vortical flow is larger
than the width W2 of the water intake section 6 which is vertical
against the water-entry direction (arrow mark S) and is located along
15 the direction vertical against the rotation axis Z of the vortical
flow CF. Providing the water intake section 6 as described above
enables the vortical flow to be efficiently developed in the vortex
chamber 8. As a result, forming a uniform and strong vortical flow
CF from the circumferential wall 8W through the inner-circumference
20 wall 10W of the guide section and discharging from the water-spray
holes 12a can prevent the spouting water from splashing and can obtain
strong suction force. In addition, forming a uniform and strong
vortical flow CF along the inner-circumference wall 10W to produce
strong suction force and in addition, expanding the movement range
25 of the movable member 20 to generate the "precession movement" and
the similar movements surely can obtain a highly-effective massage
due to the collisional stimulation and vibration-like stimulation.
Furthermore, the vortical flow CF further closely along the
circumferential wall is formed and the spouted water from the opening
30 12b of the water-spray plate and the opening of the movable member

20 is reduced to improve the water-adjustment effect.

[0225] However, it is unnecessary to maintain the above-described relationship between the width W1 and W2 entirely in the water intake section 6. Only in some part, the above-described relationship
5 between the width W1 and W2 has to be achieved. For example, from the standpoints of effect extent to the vortical flow, it is preferable that the above-described relationship between the width W1 and W2 is achieved at the water intake section 6b or in the vicinity of that and the water intake route 6A is smoothly connected to the water
10 intake section 6B from the introduction route 5 to reduce the pressure loss.

[0226] Next, the shape of the vortex chamber 8 of the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention is hereinafter described. According to the present invention, the vortex chamber 8 may have a single
15 semi-cylindrical space opening straight toward the spouting port 7. That is, the massage nozzles 1 illustrated in FIG. 3 and FIG. 101 are almost the same in the inside diameter of the vortex chamber 8 and the opening diameter of the spouting port 7 and the "narrowing section" whose inside diameter becomes smaller in the vicinity of
20 the spouting port 7 is not provided. As the embodiment of the vortex chamber 8, if a single semi-cylindrical type as above described is employed, pressure loss in water flow can be reduced and flow rate to be obtained to the water-supply pressure can be increased in comparison with the case where the "narrowing section" is provided
25 in the vicinity of the spouting port 7. As a result, the flow rate of the vortical flow CF can be increased and a strong suction depressing effect can be obtained.

[0227] Furthermore, it is very easy to manufacture a single cylindrical vortex chamber as described above, enabling us to decrease the cost.
30 In addition, if the suction massage nozzle 1 of the present example

is molded using a resin injection mold technique, a "taper" is added to the shape of the vortex chamber 8 in some cases. That is, in order to mold a resin in a cast and thereafter smoothly pull out a cast protrusion section to form an inside space of the vortex chamber 8, it is preferable that the inside diameter of the vortex chamber 8 is not uniform and the inside diameter is expanded toward the spouting port 7. The present prevention also includes a taper-shaped vortex chamber 8 as described above.

[0228] Meanwhile, according to the present invention, some part or whole of the vortex chamber 8 may be conical. For example, the "narrowing section" whose inside diameter becomes smaller gradually can be provided.

[0229] FIG. 102 is a schematic view showing a specific example in which a "narrowing section" is provided in a flange 9.

15 In case of the specific example shown in FIG. 102 (a), the narrowing section 8N whose inside diameter becomes smaller gradually toward the spouting port is provided with the flange 9.

Meanwhile, in case of the specific example shown in FIG. 102 (b), the narrowing section 8N is formed in a longer manner than the thickness of the flange 9.

[0230] Next, a variation of the water intake section 6 of the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention is hereinafter described.

FIG. 103 is a schematic sectional view showing a variation of the water intake section 6 of the massage nozzle of the present invention.

25 That is, the same drawing is a section view showing the water intake section 6 of the massage nozzle. According to the massage nozzle of the present example, a pair of the water intake sections 6 is provided. Each of these water intake sections 6 introduces water from the introduction route 5 formed circularly outside the vortex chamber 8 into the semi-tangential direction of the circumferential

wall 8W. Even if the total water-intake area is the same, providing a plurality of water intake sections 6 as described above enables the central position of the opening of the water intake section 6 to be placed as being located eccentrically away from the rotation axis Z of the vortical flow CF. Thus, the vortical flow CF can be formed efficiently. In addition, placing a plurality of water intake sections 6 uniformly on the circumferential wall 8W enables the rotation axis of the vortical flow CF to be aligned with the central axis. Therefore, the vortical flow CF further located eccentrically to the circumferential wall is formed and the water to be spouted from the opening of the movable member 20 of the 12b of the water-spray plate 12 is reduced, in addition, the distribution of the vortical flow CF becomes more uniform and the water to be spouted from the water-spray holes 12a becomes more uniform to increase the flow-adjustment effect. In addition, the vortical flow CF further along the circumferential wall to let the distribution of the vortical flow CF more uniform enables the precession movement and the similar movements of the movable member 20 more smoothly.

[0231] The massage nozzle of the present invention is described above while referring to the FIGs. 1 to FIG. 103. According to the present invention, either of these massage nozzles may be formed partially using a transparent material at least.

That is, at least either of the guide section 10, vortex section 2, flange 9, water-spray plate 12 and movable member 20 may be formed using a transparent material. In addition, the entire of either element is not formed using a transparent material but only some part may be formed using a transparent material.

[0232] For example, forming some part of the guide section 10 using a transparent material enable a user to surely check the site subject to treatment 210 visually.

[0233] FIG. 104 is a schematic view showing the massage nozzle in which the guide section 10 and the movable member 20 to be provided in the guide section 10 are made of transparent materials. According to the present specific example, the end of the site subject to treatment
5 210 to be sucked into the guide section 10 and the movable member 20 can be visually observed from the outside.

[0234] According to the prototype study by the inventor of the present invention, if the guide section 10 is made of a transparent material, many subjects were surprised to visually confirm that a greatly larger
10 displacement was obtained than the feeling by receiving from the skin. That is, when the suction massage is performed using the massage nozzle of the present invention, the actual displacement to be observed visually is greatly larger than the feeling to be received from the skin in many cases. In addition, checking this displacement visually
15 can obtain an expectation feeling, reliability feeling and security feeling to this effect to enable a massage effect and other various bioeffects to increase.

[0235] In addition, motion of the movable member 20 can be visually checked to also check the movement conditions, obtain the expectation
20 feeling, reliability feeling and security feeling and promote the massage effect and other various bioeffects.

[0236] Also in this case, since the deformation conditions of the site subject to treatment has only to be visually checked, it is unnecessary to form the guide section 10 entirely using a transparent
25 material. In addition, it is unnecessary to use a transparent and colorless material as a component material but may be even transparent and colored or semi-transparent if possible to identify the inside visually. Meanwhile, using transparent materials for the flange 9 and the water-spray plate 12 as well as the guide section 10 increases
30 the checking effect as described above.

[0237] In addition, only some part of the vortex section 2 (for example, side or bottom) has only to be formed using a transparent material. This makes it possible to visually check the skin conditions to be sucked into the vortex chamber from the spouting port. In addition, it is possible to visually check the skin deformed conditions at a slant or from the front as well as a transverse direction, increasing the above-described checking effect.

[0238] (Fifth Embodiment)

Next, as a fifth embodiment of the present invention, the massage device using the massage nozzles of the 1st to 4th embodiments are hereinafter described.

[0239] That is, combining the massage nozzles as described above in FIGs. 1 to 104 with the water-supply means can provide a massage device to enable suction massage.

[0240] FIG. 105 and FIG. 106 are schematic views showing the first example of the massage device of the present invention viewing from the front side and rear side.

In addition, FIG. 107 is a block diagram showing a component configuration of the massage device of the present example.

[0241] That is, as an appearance, the massage device of the present invention has a housing 70, a flexible hose 30 leading from the front and a massage nozzle 1 provided at the end. The housing 70 is provided with a power switch 72, a flow rate adjustment valve 74, a water-intake port 76, a pick-up hole 78 and a power cord 80 appropriately. A water-supply means 50 is included in the housing 70. The water-supply means 50, for example, incorporates a water-resistant power-operated water-supply pump and feeds water (hot water) spouted from the water-intake port 76 to the massage nozzle 1 via the flexible hose 30. The water-supply pump may be supplied from AC or DC power outside the housing 70 or may be supplied from a rechargeable battery

incorporated in the housing 70. In either case, a predetermined water-resistant treatment has been appropriately taken.

[0242] Meanwhile, the massage nozzle 1 has the appearance similar to a showerhead as illustrated in FIG. 105. The massage nozzle 1A illustrated in the same drawing has a shape suitable for using when "grabbing" the section around the end. In addition, the massage nozzle 1B has a shape suitable for using when holding the root section as using a general showerhead.

In these massage nozzles 1 (1A, 1B), as described above in the first embodiment, providing the water-spray plate 12 enables the water flow bundled in a shower-like manner to be spouted from the water-spray holes 12a in an opened status and prevents the spouted water from splashing. In addition, as described above in the second example, providing the movable member 20 can obtain a highly-effective massage due to collisional stimulation and vibration-like stimulation.

[0243] FIG. 108 is a schematic view showing use conditions of the massage device of the present example. That is, a user 200 can install the massage device of the present invention in the bathtub 100 filled with hot water 110 and operate the massage nozzle 1 while sitting on the housing 70. At this time, as described above in the first example, providing the water-spray plate 12 enables the front face to the water-spray plate 12 or the end of the movable member 20 to be covered with the water film formed by the water flow A1 and B1. As a result, the site subject to treatment 210 of a human body is always protected by a uniform water film. In addition, as described above in the second example while referring to FIG. 31, the water film formed by the water flow A1 covers the spouting port 7, the end of the movable member 20 or the guide section 10, which always protects the surface of the site subject to treatment 210 of a human body. For this reason, a human body does not receive an excessive

friction resistance from the massage nozzle 1 or uncomfortable stimulation, feels user-friendly. Using the device with the device immersed in water (hot water) of the bath tub prevents an air hole (void) to deteriorate a suction force from forming in the vortex chamber 8 and enable the user to use it more effectively. In addition, since the hot water 110 in the bathtub 100 is circulated, a high water-saving effect can be obtained.

[0244] According to the massage device of the present example, as described above in the first embodiment, providing the water-spray plate 12 enables spouted water bundled in a shower-like manner in an opened status to be formed. Accordingly, during suction massage in the hot water 110 as shown in FIG. 108, even if letting the massage nozzle 1 expose to the atmosphere carelessly, spouted water does not splash in all directions, but enabling an effective suction massage by eliminating uncomfortable feeling. In addition, the massage nozzle 1 can be used as a general showerhead, enabling the user to use it very conveniently.

[0245] In addition, according to the massage device of the present example, as described above in the second embodiment, providing the movable member 20 causes the movable member 20 to perform the "precession movement" and the similar movements in an eccentric manner, providing a shaking-like vibration to the site subject to treatment in addition to the suction effect. As a result, a further effective massage can be provided to enhance various bioeffects such as beautification, improved blood circulation and the like.

[0246] In addition, according to the present example, since the massage nozzle 1 is connected to the housing 70 via the flexible hose 30, the massage nozzle 1 can be applied to a site subject to treatment 210 of any part of a user's human body flexibly or arbitrarily.

[0247] In addition, according to the present example, the user 200

can operate the massage nozzle 1 while sitting on the compact-sized housing 70. As a result, the user 200 can always perform suction massage in a relaxed manner. In addition, an upper body, for example, if the underarm to the upper arm undergoes suction massage, the user
5 can perform with the massage nozzle 1 immersed into the hot water 110 of the bath tub. In addition, even for the hip or the back side of the upper thigh which does not undergo treatment easily, sitting on the housing causes a human body to be floated away from the bottom of the bath tub and provides a treatment space, enabling a lower
10 body, for example, a hip or back side of the upper thigh to undergo suction massage uniformly. Accordingly, kneading "cellulite (metabolic decomposition product and fat mass) can promote the metabolic decomposition product to be exhausted and improve the cellulite into a normal fat. As a result, "tightening effect" of
15 human body can be obtained.

[0248] FIG. 109 is a schematic view showing the second example of the massage device of the present invention. In the drawing, as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 1 and 108, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted. Since the
20 massage device of the present example is stored in the housing 70, it can be used with it installed in the rim of the bathtub 100, that is, an apron and the like. That is, the water-supply means 50 such as a pump is incorporated inside of the housing 70 to pump up the water (hot water) inside the bath tub via the water-intake piping
25 152 and feed the water (hot water) to the change-over valve 140. The change-over valve 140 is designed to change over the water-supply route of either nozzle piping 154 or blow flow exhaust piping 156. The water supplied to the nozzle piping 154 is fed to the massage nozzle 1, enabling the suction massage. Meanwhile, if the water is
30 supplied to the blow flow exhaust piping 156, air is mixed via the

air-intake opening/closing cock 170, enabling an blow bath.

[0249] Employing the configuration as described above enable the user to perform the blow bath and suction massage at the same time within the capacity range of the water-supply means 50 to increase the conformability. In addition, changing over the water supply to the blow flow exhaust piping 156 and the massage nozzle 1 can switch the blow bath and suction massage arbitrarily by the user's desire.

[0250] In addition, as described above in the first embodiment, providing the water-spray plate 12 enables spouted water bundled in a shower-like manner in an opened status to be formed. Accordingly, during suction massage in the hot water (water) with which the bathtub 100 was filled, even if letting the massage nozzle 1 expose to the atmosphere carelessly, spouted water does not splash in all directions, but enabling an effective suction massage by eliminating uncomfortable feeling. In addition, the massage nozzle 1 can be used as a general showerhead, enabling the user to use it very conveniently.

[0251] In addition, as described above in the second embodiment, providing the movable member 20 causes the movable member 20 to perform the "precession movement" and the similar movements in an eccentric manner, providing a shaking-like vibration to the site subject to treatment in addition to the suction effect. As a result, a further effective massage can be provided to enhance various bioeffects such as beautification, blood circulation and the like.

[0252] FIG. 110 is a schematic view showing the third example of the massage device of the present invention. That is, the same drawing shows the massage device in combination with the bathtub 100.

According to the present example, the inside of the bathtub 100 is provided with the nozzle storage section 120 and the massage nozzles 1 of the present invention which were described above in FIGs. 1 to 104 are designed to be stored in this nozzle storage section 120.

In addition, the water-supply means 50 pumps up the water (hot water) in the bathtub 100 via the water piping 60 and supplies the water (hot water) to the massage nozzle 1 via the flexible hose 30.

[0253] According to the present example, as shown in FIG. 110 (a),
 5 a user can undergo suction and depressing massage with letting the massage nozzle 1 applied to the site subject to treatment while taking bath in the bathtub 100. At this time, the massage nozzle 1 may be immersed into the hot water (water) or may be exposed to the atmosphere. However, immersing the massage nozzle 1 into the hot water (water)
 10 will prevent air from entering the vortex chamber 8, can undergo stronger suction massage.

Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 110 (b), the massage device can be used with the massage nozzle 1 removed from the nozzle storage section 120. According to the present example, since the massage nozzle 1
 15 is connected via the flexible hose 30, a user can move the massage nozzle 1 freely and use with it applied to the site subject to treatment.

[0254] In addition, also according to this example, the hot water (water) in the bathtub 100 is supplied to the massage nozzle 1 via the water-supply means 50. That is, since the hot water in the bathtub
 20 100 is circulated, a high water-saving effect can be obtained.

According to the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention, as described above in the first embodiment, providing the water-spray plate 12 enables spouted water bundled in a shower-like manner in an opened status to be formed. Accordingly, during suction massage in the hot
 25 water of the bathtub 100, even if letting the massage nozzle 1 expose to the atmosphere carelessly, spouted water does not splash in all directions, but enabling an effective suction massage by eliminating uncomfortable feeling. In addition, the massage nozzle 1 can be used as a general showerhead, enabling the user to use it very conveniently.

30 [0255] In addition, as described above in the second embodiment,

providing the movable member 20 causes the movable member 20 to perform the "precession movement" and the similar movements in an eccentric manner, providing a shaking-like vibration to the site subject to treatment in addition to the suction effect. As a result, a further effective massage can be provided to enhance various bioeffects such as beautification, blood circulation and the like.

[0256] FIG. 111 is a schematic view showing a fourth example of the massage device of the present invention. In this drawing, as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 1 to 110, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

According to the present example, a hot water (or water) supply section 400 is provided instead of the water-supply means to circulate the hot water in the bathtub 100. The supply section 400 can serve as a water heater. Or a water tap may substitute the supply section 400.

According to the present example, providing the supply section 400 enable the user to undergo suction and depressing massage using the massage nozzle 1 even if there is no water in the bathtub 100. Movable members ss to say, also in a condition where the bathtub 100 is filled with hot water, suction and depressing massage can be performed at the same time.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 111 (b), extending the flexible hose 30 enables the massage nozzle 1 to be removed and used toward the predetermined site subject to treatment. Also according to the present example, it is unnecessary to provide the water-supply means 50 and water piping 60 for circulation as described in FIG. 110, enabling the configuration of the massage device to be simplified and to be provided at lower cost.

[0257] According to the massage nozzle 1 of the present invention, as described above in the first embodiment, providing the water-spray

plate 12 enables spouted water bundled in a shower-like manner in an opened status to be formed. Accordingly, during suction massage in the hot water of the bathtub 100, even if letting the massage nozzle 1 expose to the atmosphere carelessly, spouted water does not splash in all directions, but enabling an effective suction massage by eliminating uncomfortable feeling. In addition, the massage nozzle 1 can be used as a general showerhead, enabling the user to use it very conveniently.

[0258] In addition, as described above in the second embodiment, providing the movable member 20 causes the movable member 20 to perform the "precession movement" and the similar movements in an eccentric manner, providing a shaking-like vibration to the site subject to treatment in addition to the suction effect. As a result, a further effective massage can be provided to enhance various bioeffects such as beautification, blood circulation and the like.

[0259] FIG. 112 is a schematic view showing a fifth example of the massage device of the present invention. In this drawing, as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 1 to 111, detailed description by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

According to the present example, the nozzle storage section 120 is provided in the rim of the bathtub 100, so-called "apron" section. During suction and depressing massage, the massage nozzle 1 can be easily removed and easily applied to each site of a user. Providing the nozzle storage section 120 in the apron of the bathtub 100 enables the user to remove the massage nozzle 1 much more easily. In addition, it is unlikely that the massage nozzle 1 becomes an obstacle while taking bath in the bathtub 100.

In addition, connecting the nozzle storage section 120 to the massage nozzle 1 enables the user to treat the massage nozzle 1 freely.

[0260] Also according to the present example, since the hot water

in the bathtub 100 is circulated, a high water-saving effect can be obtained. In addition, as described above in the first embodiment, providing the water-spray plate 12 enables spouted water bundled in a shower-like manner in an opened status to be formed. Accordingly, during suction massage in the hot water with which the bathtub 100 was filled, even if letting the massage nozzle 1 expose to the atmosphere carelessly, spouted water does not splash in all directions, but enabling an effective suction massage by eliminating uncomfortable feeling. In addition, the massage nozzle 1 can be used as a general showerhead, enabling the user to use it very conveniently.

[0261] In addition, according to the massage nozzle of the present invention, as described above in the first embodiment, providing the water-spray plate 12 enables spouted water bundled in a shower-like manner in an opened status to be formed. Accordingly, during suction massage in the hot water with which the bathtub 100 was filled, even if letting the massage nozzle 1 expose to the atmosphere carelessly, spouted water does not splash in all directions, but enabling an effective suction massage by eliminating uncomfortable feeling. In addition, the massage nozzle 1 can be used as a general showerhead, enabling the user to use it very conveniently.

[0262] In addition, as described above in the second embodiment, providing the movable member 20 causes the movable member 20 to perform the "precession movement" and the similar movements in an eccentric manner, providing a shaking-like vibration to the site subject to treatment in addition to the suction effect. As a result, a further effective massage can be provided to enhance various bioeffects such as beautification, blood circulation and the like.

[0263] FIG. 113 is a schematic view showing a sixth example of the massage device of the present invention. In this drawing, as to the same elements as described above in FIGs. 1 to 112, detailed description

by attaching the same numerals is omitted.

Also according to the present example, the nozzle storage section 120 is provided in the rim "apron" section of the bathtub 100. Thanks to the above installation, the massage nozzle 1 can be easily removed.

5 In addition, it is unlikely that the massage nozzle 1 becomes an obstacle while taking bath in the bathtub 100.

[0264] In addition, according to the present example, connecting the nozzle storage section 120 to the massage nozzle 1 enables the user to treat the massage nozzle 1 freely. In addition, it is unnecessary to provide the water-supply means 50 and water piping 60 for circulation as described in FIG. 110, enabling the configuration of the massage device to be simplified and to be provided at lower cost. As described above in the first embodiment, providing the water-spray plate 12 enables spouted water bundled in a shower-like manner in an opened status to be formed. Accordingly, during suction massage in the hot water of the bathtub 100, even if letting the massage nozzle 1 expose to the atmosphere carelessly, spouted water does not splash in all directions, but enabling an effective suction massage by eliminating uncomfortable feeling. In addition, the massage nozzle 1 can be used as a general showerhead, enabling the user to use it very conveniently.

20 [0265] In addition, as described above in the second embodiment, providing the movable member 20 causes the movable member 20 to perform the "precession movement" and the similar movements in an eccentric manner, providing a shaking-like vibration to the site subject to treatment in addition to the suction effect. As a result, a further effective massage can be provided to enhance various bioeffects such as beautification, blood circulation and the like.

[0266] FIG. 112 is a schematic view showing a seventh example of the massage device of the present invention. In this drawing, as to the same elements as described above in FIGS. 1 to 113, detailed

description by attaching the same numerals is omitted. According to the present example, a blow flow exhaust port 130 is provided in the bathtub 100. The blow flow exhaust port 130 is connected to the air-intake opening/closing cock 170 and injects a blow flow in the bathtub by supplying the effect of the water-supply means 50. As a result, as shown in FIG. 114 (a), blow bath can be performed. In addition, according to the present example, in the same manner as the fifth example, the nozzle storage section 120 is provided in the rim of the bathtub 100, so-called "apron" section. As shown in FIG. 114 (b), a user can remove the massage nozzle 1 to perform suction massage. Employing the configuration as described above enables the user to perform the blow bath and suction massage at the same time within the capacity range of the water-supply means 50 to increase the conformability. In addition, changing over the water supply to the blow flow exhaust port 130 and the massage nozzle 1 can switch the blow bath and suction massage arbitrarily by the user's desire.

[0267] As described above in the first embodiment, providing the water-spray plate 12 enables spouted water bundled in a shower-like manner in an opened status to be formed. Accordingly, during suction massage in the hot water of the bathtub 100, even if letting the massage nozzle 1 expose to the atmosphere carelessly, spouted water does not splash in all directions, but enabling an effective suction massage by eliminating uncomfortable feeling. In addition, the massage nozzle 1 can be used as a general showerhead, enabling the user to use it very conveniently.

[0268] In addition, as described above in the second embodiment, providing the movable member 20 causes the movable member 20 to perform the "precession movement" and the similar movements in an eccentric manner, providing a shaking-like vibration to the site subject to

treatment in addition to the suction effect. As a result, a further effective massage can be provided to enhance various bioeffects such as beautification, blood circulation and the like.

[0269] The embodiments of the present invention are described above while referring to the specific examples. However, the present embodiment is not limited to these specific examples.

That is, even if a design change is added to either element which comprises the massage nozzle and massage device of the present invention by a person with an ordinary skill in the art, if a device has the gist of the present invention, it is included in the present invention.

[0270] For example, regarding the appearance of the massage nozzle, No. of water-spray holes on the water-spray plate or shape or position, rate of size to the spouting port or position relationship of the water entry section, if the above configurations can provide a vortical flow and as a result, they are within the range where a negative pressure is produced, they are included in the present invention.

Field of Industrial Application

[0271] As described above in detail, according to the present invention, even if releasing the device in the atmosphere, suction with a large area can be performed without splashing in all directions, even if moving the device with it applied to the skin, the device can be moved smoothly and furthermore, it is possible to provide a massage nozzle which can be used also as a normal showerhead or a massage device using this massage nozzle.

[0272] In addition, according to the present invention, it is possible to provide a massage nozzle and a massage device using this massage nozzle to synergistically generate a massage effect due to physical

vibration in addition to a suction effect.